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FRUITLAND NURSERIES

1931
1932

The South's Oldest Nursery
AUGUSTA - GEORGIA

*Camellia
Japonica*

(SEE PAGE 18)



75th
ANNIVERSARY
CATALOGUE



IRIS

Iris germanica (German Iris or Flag). One of the best Irises. Offered in the following varieties:

- Aurea.** Yellow.
- Caprice.** Cerise, deeper falls.
- Crimson King.** Rich purple.
- Dr. Bernice.** Coppery bronze; falls deep velvety crimson.
- Early White.** White.
- Fairy.** White.
- Her Majesty.** Standards rose-pink; falls crimson.
- Honorable.** Standards golden yellow; falls rich mahogany-brown.
- Kochi.** Deep purple.
- Lohengrin.** A beautiful clear mauve. Very large.
- Mme. Chereau.** A splendid variety having both standards and falls snow-white with a clear blue border.

Above varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100
Assorted, our selection. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

DARWIN TULIPS

- Bartigon.** Fiery red.
- Clara Butt.** Salmon-pink.
- Farncombe Sanders.** Bright scarlet.
- Inglescombe Yellow.** Yellow.
- Pride of Haarlem.** Rosy carmine.
- Princess Elizabeth.** Deep rose-pink.
- Rev. H. Ewbank.** Light heliotrope.
- William Copland.** Delicate lavender.

Above varieties, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100
Mixed, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

HYACINTHS

- Gertrude.** Brilliant pink.
- Grand Maitre.** Bright porcelain-blue.
- L'Innocence.** Pure white.
- Roi des Belges.** Deep red.

\$1.25 per doz., \$9 per 100



DAFFODILS

- Emperor.** Large yellow blooms.
- Empress.** Trumpet yellow; perianth white.

\$1.75 per doz., \$12.50 per 100

JONQUILS

- Campernelle rugulosus.** Single; yellow; very fragrant. Larger than the plain Campernelle. \$1.25 per doz., \$8.50 per 100.



SNOWDROPS

Too well known to need description. 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

SWEET PEA SEED

Super Spencer Mixture, 25 cts. per oz., 75 cts. per 1/4 lb., \$2 per lb.

★ SEP 29 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fruitland's Service



SEVENTY-five years is a long time for a business to be in continuous operation, and we are very proud of the fact that this business has been carried on successfully for these many years.

You will find in this issue of our catalog many of the more familiar plants, also some of the more recent introductions, such as Beauty Bush; Purple Leaved Barberry, Tricolor English Ivy, Talisman Rose, etc.

We want you to feel free to write us at any time and we will be glad to serve you to the best of our ability. We can only succeed when we give entire satisfaction, both in the very best plants and service.

While we have a large stock of plants this season, we would suggest that you send your orders in early and let us fill them at the proper time, unless you have a special shipping date. Frequently our customers order late in the season and are disappointed when they find that we have sold out on some special item.

Please fill out your order carefully, using the names of the plants given in the catalog, and fill in your name and address, giving shipping instructions.

Our terms are cash unless other arrangements are made in advance. On all C. O. D. orders we require a 25 per cent deposit in advance.

All our prices are net and we wish to advise our

friends that we do not have any agents to represent us. You will notice that there is an each, a 10 and 100 rate. Five plants or trees of a class are billed at the 10 rate; 40 or more at the 100 rate; 400 or more at the 1,000 rate.

We try very hard to keep from making mistakes, but during the rush of shipping in our busy season some errors will occur, and we will appreciate your advising us immediately if there should be an error in your order and we will gladly correct same.

In sending out our orders we put particular emphasis on the fact that the plants must be healthy; freshly dug; up to grade and true to name. We also pack the plants with extra care so as to reach you in the very best condition. Due to the fact that some people do not prepare the ground and plant properly, also give the plants plenty of water during the first growing season, they lose some of them and expect the nurseryman to replace them without charges. We do not think that this is fair, and unless we are notified immediately upon receipt of shipment that there is anything unsatisfactory we cannot agree to replace any.

We are located on paved highway No. 52, one mile from the city limits of Augusta. Drive out to see us and look at our stock.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

Successors to P. J. Berckmans Company

BAILIE & GWIN, Proprietors



A CARLOAD OF NANDINAS READY FOR SHIPPING

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

and How It Can Help Make Your Home More Attractive

Trees and shrubs are, or should be, practically permanent things. It should not be necessary for you to be continually buying new trees, shrubs and plants to replace something you have found to be unsatisfactory.

It is for the purpose of making the first planting the last one that we maintain our Landscape Department, in charge of men who are both scientific and amazingly practical. They will lay out the most extensive and elaborate estate or offer sound advice on the beautifying of the smallest city lot and give to each the same thoughtful care and skill that a life time of experience and the carefully kept records of a seventy-five-year-old nursery gives them.

If a visit to your grounds is made, there is, of course, a small charge, based upon the time required and the expense of the trip. But every charge is made at actual cost, and the expense is surprisingly low.

Kodak pictures and rough drawings with accurate dimensions of your property, home and other buildings, also the location of roads and walks—and the direction the house faces, are often all that is needed. But your request for assistance should be made well in advance of planting time. It takes a little time for us to study your problem; and, possibly, more for you to consider our recommendations. And planting seasons, you know, will not wait.

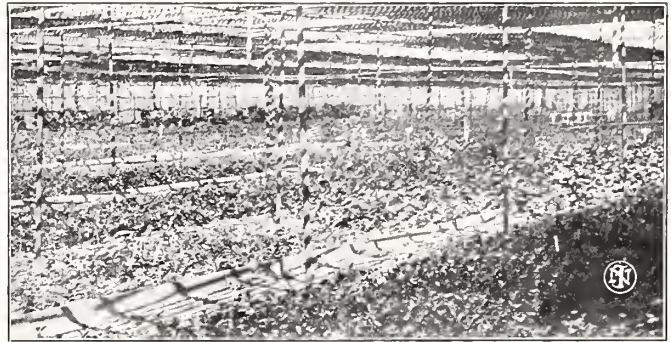
A nominal charge will be made for plans and blue prints, depending upon the amount of work required. On small grounds this charge will be credited when the order for plants is placed with us.





Flowering Shrubs

Provide Unusual and Artistic Settings



PARTIAL VIEW OF OUR LATH FRAME WHERE MILLIONS OF YOUNG PLANTS ARE GROWN THE FIRST YEAR

ORNAMENTAL shrubs are extensively used in beautifying all homes. Homes, large and small alike, need the finishing touch given by planting to make them homelike and attractive. A small investment in planting pays for itself many times over by increasing the value of your property and your satisfaction in owning it.

Shrubby properly planted and massed finds its chief use in softening the lines of a foundation, or of borders, edges of walls and boundaries; in filling depressions, screening objectional views; in covering slopes or dividing areas. From spring until frost there may be a succession of bloom. Even after the leaves have dropped, the brilliant berries and branches of many varieties add cheer and color to the winter landscape. Proper selection as to height and careful choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishments mentioned and provide a source of indescribable pleasure to the home owner.

THE FIGURE AFTER EACH NAME IN LARGE BLACK TYPE DENOTES ULTIMATE HEIGHT OF PLANT.

Althea Frutex. See *Hibiscus Syriacus.*

AZALEA 6-10 ft.

Azalea calendulacea. (Great Flame Azalea). This is one of the many beautiful native flowering plants which grows throughout the Eastern States. The blossoms appear in April in clusters and are of various colors: yellow, orange, buff and various shades of red. We offer a variety of colors, but plants are not separated as to color.

Azalea nudiflora. (Pinxterbloom). (Wood Honeysuckle). The well-known native variety, which produces fragrant, pinkish white blossoms in April before the leaves appear. When planting Azaleas, soil from the woods should be used, and plants mulched with half rotted leaves, thus reproducing, as near as possible, their native environment.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-2½ ft. strong clumps transplanted.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 in. clumps transplanted.....	2.00	17.50
12-18 in. clumps transplanted.....	1.50	12.50

BERBERIS—(Barberry) 4 ft.

Berberis thunbergi. (Thunberg's Barberry.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Not recommended for Southern plantings, except in Piedmont region. A popular plant for massing and for hedges.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., well-branched.....	\$.75	\$6.00
18-24 in., well-branched.....	.50	4.50
12-18 in., well-branched.....	.40	3.50

Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea. (Red-leaved Japanese Barberry.) Similar in all respects to the green-leaved

Japanese Barberry, except foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy red.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$.75	\$6.50
12-15 inches .....	.60	5.00

BUDDLEIA—(Butterflybush) 8 ft.

Buddleia davidi magnifica. (Oxeye Butterflybush.) Flowers of a deep shade of violet; plant is also tall grower; blooms from June until frost; very ornamental. Should be cut to within twelve inches of ground in late winter, thus giving more blossoms and making a more shapely plant. The blossoms are on the current year's growth.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet, heavy	\$.75	\$6.00
2-3 feet, well branched .....	.50	4.00

CAESALPINIA—(Poinciana) 8 ft.

Caesalpinia gilliesi. Tall shrub or small tree. Very vigorous. Flowers large, borne in clusters, having light yellow petals and long, brilliant red stamens. Sometimes called "Bird of Paradise," a name that is also applied to *Strelitzia reginae*.

Price: From pots.....75c each

CALYCANTHUS—(Sweetshrub) 6 ft.

Calycanthus floridus. (Common or Strawberry Shrub.) The native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant, blooms in early April and lasts for several weeks. Grows well in shady locations.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.00
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00

CASSIA—(Senna) 8 ft.

Cassia Corymbosa. A free-flowering plant, perfectly hardy here. Large, orange-yellow, pea-shaped flowers produced in great profusion from July until frost. A most effective lawn plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet .....	.50	5.00
18-24 inches .....	.40	3.50

CERCIS—(Redbud) 30 ft.

Cercis chinensis. (Japanese Redbud.) Leaves heart-shaped, deep shiny green, assuming a yellow color in autumn. Last of March rosy pink flowers, with a purple cast, cover the entire plant.

PRICES:	Each	
3-4 feet	\$1.50	
2-3 feet	1.00	

For three-quarters of a century we have served the South



BUDDLEIA

**CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM—
(Judas Tree) 20 ft.**

A large growing shrub or small tree; leaves heart-shaped, assuming a yellow tone in autumn. Profuse bloomer; deep lavender flowers in large bunches.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$1.75	
3-4 feet	1.25	\$10.00

CHIONANTHUS—(Fringetree) 8 ft.

Chionanthus virginica. (White Fringetree.) A very ornamental native shrub. In early April the plant is literally covered with white, fringe-like flowers.

PRICE:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$1.00	\$9.00

COTONEASTER 6 ft.

Cotoneaster dielsiana. (Diels Cotoneaster.) A very satisfactory shrub with slender, spreading, arching branches.
Cotoneaster Simonsi. (Simons Cotoneaster.) A shapely shrub; leaves oval; flowers white with pinkish cast; bright red berries.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
2-3 feet	1.00	8.50

CYDONIA—(Japan Quince) 6 ft.

Cydonia japonica. (Flowering Quince.) One of the most showy early flowering shrubs, commencing to bloom in late winter, followed by quince-like fruits in August, which may be made into conserves and jellies. We offer the following colors: pink, red, crimson and salmon.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50
2-3 feet .....	.75	6.50
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00

CYTISUS—(Scotch Broom) 10 ft.

Cytisus scoparius. A graceful flowering shrub with golden yellow pea-shaped flowers. Stems remain green all year.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches	\$.65
12-18 inches .....	.50

DEUTZIA 8 ft.

All varieties of Deutzia should be severely pruned directly after blossoming, and old wood removed.

Deutzia scabra. (Pride of Rochester.) Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April, and continues to bloom three or four weeks.

Deutzia scabra crenata. (Fuzzy Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, single, produced in great profusion in April. A tall grower.

Deutzia scabra candidissima. (Snowflake Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, double, produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety.

Deutzia rosea floribunda. (Shellpink Deutzia.) Same as *Deutzia scabra candidissima*, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable; blooms last of April, or a little later than *Pride of Rochester*.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, very heavy.....	.75	\$6.50
3-4 feet, very heavy.....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet, very heavy.....	.50	4.50
18-24 inches, very bushy.....	.35	3.00

Deutzia gracilis. (Slender Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; quite dwarf. This plant blooms early in April and is valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$.75	\$6.50
12-18 inches .....	.50	4.50



DEUTZIA

Ornamental shrubs are very popular



EXOCHORDA—(Pearlbush) 10 ft.

Exochorda grandiflora. A desirable, large growing shrub. Large, pure white flowers produced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snowbank. When planted in a mass, this plant is most conspicuous. Does not require much pruning.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well branched.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
3-4 feet, well branched.....	.80	6.50
2-3 feet, well branched.....	.60	5.00
18-24 inches, well branched.....	.40	3.50

FORSYTHIA—(Golden Bell) 6-8 ft.

Splendid old shrubs with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers, which appear very early in the spring before the leaves come out. Sometimes they are confused with the winter jasmine. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and also good fillers for massed shrubs.

To keep shapely plants, which will give a maximum of blossom, they should be pruned severely, and old wood removed from plants directly after flowering every year.

Forsythia intermedia. (Border Forsythia.) A tall variety with slender, arching branches; flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Blooms in March.

Forsythia suspensa. (Weeping Forsythia.) A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green, flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in March.

Forsythia suspensa fortunei. (Fortune Forsythia.) Similar to *F. suspensa*, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden-yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Blooms in March.



HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

Forsythia viridissima. (Greenstem Forsythia.) Flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

PRICES:	Each	10
Four years, 4-5 feet, well-branched.....	\$.75	\$6.00
Three years, 3-4 ft., well-branched.....	.60	5.00
Two years, 2-3 ft., well-branched.....	.50	4.50

HIBISCUS—(Althaea) 10 ft.

Hibiscus syriacus. (Althaea Frutex.) (Shrub-Althaea.) The flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts. Single, semi-double and double. When ordering state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, extra strong.....	\$.60	\$5.00
3-4 feet, extra strong.....	.50	4.50
2-3 feet, well-branched.....	.40	3.50

Honeysuckle. See *Louicera*.



EXOCHORDA

FRUITLAND
SPECIAL 75th ANNIVERSARY OFFER

1 <i>Spiraea thunbergi</i>	18-24 in.	\$.50
1 <i>Spiraea vauhouettei</i>	3-4 ft.	.50
1 <i>Cydonia japonica</i>	2-3 ft.	.75
1 <i>Exochorda</i>	2-3 ft.	.60
1 <i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	2-3 ft.	.75
1 <i>Lagerstroemia</i>	2-3 ft.	.75
1 <i>Weigela</i>	2-3 ft.	.60

Regular price

Special 75th Anniversary Offer.....

There is distinction of quality in every Fruitland plant



HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA 4 ft.

Hydrangea opuloides. When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. Several varieties vary in color from pale rose to blue. This variation is due to certain chemicals contained in the soil. Can supply white, pink and blue. When ordering state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., well branched.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
18-24 in., branched.....	1.00	8.50
12-18 inch .....	.75	6.50



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. (Peegee Hydrangea.) Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks. A most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years		
Each	10	
	\$.60	\$5.00
One Year		
Each	10	
	\$.40	\$3.50

HYPERICUM—(Goldflower) 2 ft.

Hypericum moserianum. A beautiful dwarf shrub. In this section almost an evergreen; leaves dark green; large, single, bright, golden-yellow flowers two inches in diameter; a very desirable plant; most effective, when planted in masses. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years, extra heavy.....	\$.60	\$5.00
One year, well-branched.....	.50	4.00

JASMINUM—(Jasmine) 3 ft.

Jasminum floridum. A very desirable variety with flexuous branches and very pretty foliage. Golden-yellow flowers half an inch in diameter produced during summer. Hardy as far north as Washington.

Jasminum humile. (Italian Yellow Jasmine.) Almost evergreen; hardy as far north as Maryland; leaves dark green; bright yellow flowers, produced in April in open clusters; blooms almost continuously until fall.

Jasminum nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine.) A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen; leaves dark-green bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. One of the first plants to bloom. Hardy at New York.

Jasminum primulinum. (Primrose Jasmine.) An evergreen in this section, but further north loses its foliage in winter. An improvement upon *Jasminum nudiflorum.*

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., very heavy		
Each	10	
	\$.75	\$6.00
18-24 in., well-branched		
Each	10	
	\$.50	\$4.00



KERRIA

Jasminum stephanense. A vigorous climbing shrub with terminal racemes of fragrant pink flowers. It is a hybrid between *Jasminum officinale* and *Jasminum beesianum.*

PRICE:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$.75	\$6.00

KERRIA—(Globe Flower) 6 ft.

Kerria japonica florepleno. (Corchorus Japonica.) This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow bloom about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April; effective for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, strong	\$.75	\$6.50
18-24 inches, strong .....	.50	4.00

KOLKWITZIA—(Beautybush) 6 ft.

Kolkwitzia amabilis. A charming new shrub from China. Hardy in New England States. Has general resemblance to Weigela and Honeysuckle, the beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers appearing in abundance in June. Flowers pale pink with orange veins in throat. Buds darker.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50
18-24 inches .....	.75	6.50

Everything offered for sale is the best



CRAPE MYRTLE

**LAGERSTROEMIA—
(Crape Myrtle) 6-12 ft.**

Lagerstroemia indica. (Crape Myrtle.) A very popular and free flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. Commences to bloom in June. We offer three colors; white, crimson and pink. Bush or tree form.

All plants will be pruned before shipping.

Crape Myrtles will sometimes remain dormant, not putting out leaves for a year. They should be cut back, kept watered and the ground around them loosened lightly.

If Crape Myrtles are severely pruned and well fertilized in February, the blossoms during that season will be much more beautiful. During wet seasons these plants are attacked by a disease which turns the foliage black. Two sprayings will usually control this. One as soon as it is noticed on plants; another two weeks later. Use one-half pound Fungi-Bordo; 6 teaspoonsful Black Leaf 40 to each 3 gallons of water..

PRICES:	Each	10
5-7 feet, well branched	\$2.00	\$18.00
4-5 feet, well branched	1.50	12.50
3-4 feet, well branched	1.00	8.00
2-3 feet, well branched .....	.75	6.00
18-24 inches .....	.60	5.00

LONICERA—(Honeysuckle) 8 ft.

Bush or Upright Form

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are readily cultivated. To keep shapely plants, which will give a maximum of blossom, these should be pruned severely, and old wood removed from plants directly after flowering every year.

Lonicera fragrantissima. (Winter Honeysuckle.) Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented pinkish-white flowers, which appear in January and continue to bloom for a long time.

Lonicera morrowi. (Morrow Honeysuckle.) A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

Lonicera pink. A Japanese variety of medium growth, producing very freely in early April beautiful pink flowers.

Lonicera ruprechtiana. (Manchurian Honeysuckle.) Flowers pure white. Blooms in March and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

Lonicera tatarica. (Tatarian Honeysuckle.) A large-growing variety with dark-green foliage, and pink colored flowers in April, followed by crimson fruit.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet, bushy .....	.50	4.50
18-24 in., well branched.....	.40	3.50

MERATIA—(Calycanthus) 10 ft.

Meratia praecox. (Oriental Sweet Shrub.) A Japanese shrub, producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1st, and lasting for about four weeks. The flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is a most pleasing plant. It blooms at a period when our gardens are scarce of flowers. Very scarce.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, bushy	\$1.50	\$12.50
18-24 inches	1.00	8.00
12-18 inches .....	.75	6.00

PHILADELPHUS—(Mockorange)

4-6 ft.

Philadelphus coronarius. (Sweet Mockorange.) Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion.

Philadelphus gordonianus. (Gordon Mockorange.) A variety attaining a height of from 10 to 12 feet, leaves broad, bright-green; pure white flowers produced in dense racemes; blooms late.

Philadelphus grandiflorus. (Big Scentless Mockorange.) A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.

Philadelphus laxus. (Drooping Mockorange.) Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. A very fine and desirable late blooming variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$.60	\$5.00
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.00
2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50

Philadelphus virginial. A new variety. Very handsome and vigorous growing shrub with large foliage and large semi-double fragrant flowers, sometimes two and one-half inches across, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May. Also blooms during the summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 Feet	\$.75	\$6.50
18-24 inches .....	.60	5.00



LONICERA

Note—To keep shapely plants, which will give a maximum of blossoms, all *Philadelphus* should be pruned severely, and old wood removed from plants directly after flowering every year.

Increase the value and beauty of your home



PRUNUS 4-6 ft.

Prunus glandulosa glabra albiplena. (Dbl. White-flowering Almond.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small double white flowers. One of the best early flowering shrubs.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	\$1.50
2-3 feet	1.00

Prunus glandulosa trichostyla sinensis. (Dbl. Pink-flowering Almond.) Same as the double white Almond, except the flowers are double pink. A very beautiful shrub.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet	\$1.00
18-24 inches	.75

Prunus nume. (Japanese Apricot.) A very early blooming variety. In January the tree is literally covered with a mass of double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for a lawn. Very scarce.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet	\$1.25
3-4 feet	1.00

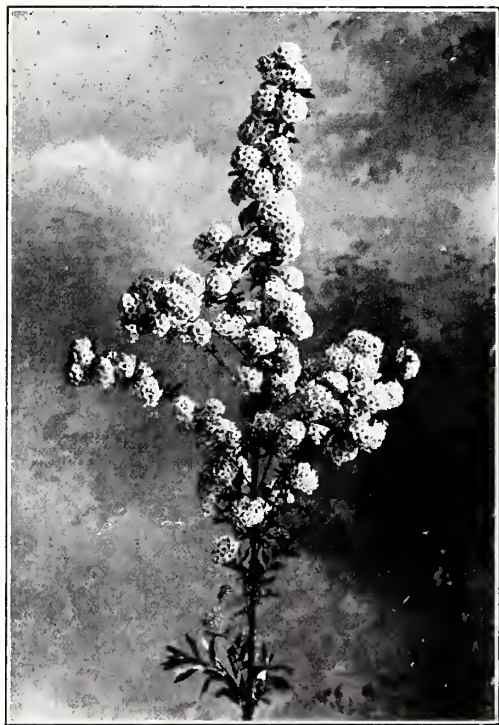
PUNICA—(Pomegranate) 6 ft.

Very valuable, summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion very early in May, and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable.

Punica granatum alba. Double white.
Punica granatum rubra. Beautiful double red flowers.
Punica granatum variegata. Sometimes double-red and double variegated blooms will appear on the same plant.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet, heavy, well branched	\$.75
3-4 feet, heavy well branched	.60
2-3 feet, branched	.40

NOTE: Above should be pruned in late winter, as blossoms are made on current year's growth.



SPIRAEA REEVESIANA



PHILADELPHUS

SALIX—(Pussywillow) 8 ft.

Salix discolor. (Pussywillow.) The well-known Pussywillow with silky catkins which precede the leaves in early spring.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
18-24 inches	.50	4.50

SALVIA—(Autumn Sage) 4 ft.

Salvia greggi. (Autumn Sage.) This is native of Western Texas, and is, therefore, extremely hardy; it can stand zero weather and resists drought. It begins to bloom in early spring and lasts until the blooms are killed by frost; the flower is carmine. Very effective for massing. A most satisfactory plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three year, heavy	\$1.00	\$8.50
Two year, heavy	.75	6.00

SPRING BLOOMING SPIREA 4-8 ft.

To keep shapely plants, which will give a maximum of blossom, these should be pruned severely, and old wood removed from plants directly after flowering every year.

Spiraea prunifolia plena. (Double Bridalwreath Spirea.) A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom in early March.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet	.60	5.00
18-24 inches	.50	4.50

Spiraea reevesiana lanceata. (Reeves Double Spirea.) With large, round clusters of double-white flowers which cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.

Spiraea reevesiana. (Reeves Single Spirea.) Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush; flowers very free.

Spiraea vanhouttei. (Vanhoutte Spirea.) A graceful shrub, growing six to eight feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spires.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, well branched	\$.65	\$5.50
3-4 feet, well branched	.50	4.50
2-3 feet	.40	3.50

Cheaper plants will give you less beauty and satisfaction



SPRING BLOOMING SPIREA

—(Continued)

Spiraea thunbergi. (Thunberg Spirea.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$.80	\$7.00
24-30 inches .....	.65	5.50
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.50
12-18 inches .....	.40	3.50

PERPETUAL BLOOMING SPIREA 3-5 ft.

Spiraea anthony waterer. (Anthony Waterer Spirea.) A remarkable free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. Flowers, rose colored. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.

Spiraea froebeli. (Froebel Spirea.) A fine, free-growing sort; rosy colored flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage tinted dark red.

Spiraea japonica ovalifolia. (White Japanese Spirea.) Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. Commences to bloom early in April.

PRICES:	Each	10
Four years, extra heavy.....	.75	\$6.50
Three years, extra heavy.....	.50	4.50
Two years, extra heavy.....	.35	3.00



SPIRAEA FROEBELI

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first class in every respect when leaving our hands. Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment. We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure. We guarantee satisfaction.

Spiraea billiardi. (Billiard Spirea.) A tall growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles. Commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$.65	\$5.50
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.50
2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50

STACHYURUS 12 ft.

Stachyurus praecox. Flowering shrub from Japan. Flowers bell-shaped and yellow in racemes to 3 inches long. Greenish-yellow fruit. Blooms in February and March.

PRICES:	Each	
2-3 feet		\$1.00
18-24 inches .....		.75

STEPHANANDRA 3 ft.

Stephanandra flexuosa. (Cutleaf Stephanandra.) A very graceful and desirable shrub, with spreading, drooping branches; leaves serrated. At the time of unfolding these are tinted with red. During the summer the leaves are of a deep glossy green, and in autumn tones of reddish purple are assumed. White flowers in soft feathery racemes are produced in May.

PRICE:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.00

SYMPHORICARPOS (Snowberry) 4 ft.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. (Common Snowberry.) A graceful shrub, growing four to six feet tall, slender drooping branches, flowers white followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for months.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris. (Coralberry.) A native shrub growing naturally from New York to Texas; four to six feet tall. Purplish-red berries are produced in great profusion. They remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
Three year	\$.75	\$6.50
Two year .....	.50	4.50

FRUITLAND SPECIAL 75th ANNIVERSARY OFFER

1 Spiraea thunbergi	12-18 in.	\$.40
1 Spiraea vanhouttei	2-3 ft.	.40
1 Cydonia japonica	18-24 in.	.50
1 Exochorda	18-24 in.	.40
1 Jasminum nudiflorum	18-24 in.	.50
1 Lagerstroemia	18-24 in.	.60
1 Weigela	18-24 in.	.50

Regular price\$3.30
Special 75th Anniversary Offer.....\$2.95

Create outdoor beauty for your home



OUR PRIZE EXHIBIT AT AUGUSTA FLOWER SHOW, APRIL, 1931.

SYRINGA—(Lilac) 6 ft.

Syringa persica fasciata. (Cutleaf Persian Lilac.) Foliage finely cut; blossoms in April, being a light purple which has the customary lilac odor. Not attacked by diseases or insects.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50
18-24 inches .....	.75	6.50

VIBURNUM (Snowball) 8 ft.

Viburnum opulus sterile. (Common Snowball.) Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite.

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum. (Japanese Snowball.) A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, branched ..	\$1.00	\$8.50
18-24 inches, branched ..	.75	6.50

VITEX—(Chaste or Hemp Tree) 10 ft.

Vitex agnus-castus. (Lilac Chaste-Tree.) This is a valuable shrub or medium growing tree. Flowers in spikes, blue color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

Vitex agnus-castus alba. (White Chaste-Tree.) Same as above, but with white flowers. A very desirable shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., well-branched ..	.75	\$6.50
2-3 ft., well-branched ..	.50	4.50

WEIGELA (Diervilla) 6 ft.

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigela hybrida candida. (Snow Weigela.) Pure white; excellent.

Weigela hybrida Eva Rathke. Flowers deep carmine red; profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time.

Weigela hybrida Mt. Blanc. Blooms similar to *candida*, except that flowers at first are white; later turning to light pink.

Weigela rosea. (Pink Weigela.) Flowers are light pink; compact grower, free bloomer.

Weigela rosea variegata. Flowers pink, foliage white and green variegated.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet .....	.75	\$6.50
2-3 feet .....	.60	5.50
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.50

A LIST OF SHRUBS AND THEIR USES

Low-growing Deciduous Shrubs for Foundation Planting

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Berberis thunbergii | Spiraea froebeli |
| Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora | Spiraea anthony waterer |
| Hypericum | Spiraea thunbergii |
| Salvia greggii | Symphoricarpos vulgaris |

Medium and Tall-Growing Varieties for Massing in Corners and Backgrounds

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| Buddleia | Philadelphus |
| Callicarpa | Spiraea |
| Deutzia | Punica (Pomegranate) |
| Exochorda | Syringa (Lilac) |
| Porsythia | Viburnum |
| Hibiscus | Weigela |
| Lonicera | |

Varieties especially valuable for Fruit and Flowers

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Callicarpa | Cydonia japonica | Punica (Pomegranate) |
| Calycanthus | Lonicera | Symphoricarpos |
| Chionanthus | | Vitex |

Build an Outdoor Living Room



ORNAMENTAL TREES

For Beauty and Shade

TREES are needed to frame the views of the house and give protection from the sun. Plant the trees in the border or on the lawn and you will be pleased with their value. Not only do they furnish beauty and shade, but they screen out undesirable views, furnish privacy, ornament your grounds and act as windbreaks.

The figure after each name in large black type denotes ultimate height of plant.

Acacia. (Mimosa.) See Albizzia.

ALBIZZIA—(Mimosa) 20 ft.

Albizzia julibrissin. (Acacia Julibrissin.) (Silktree.) A rapidly-growing tree, with spreading branches and a low, flat-topped head; foliage fine and feathery; pink flowers



ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN

in large heads borne at tips of branches; blooms middle of May and continues for several weeks; a remarkably fine tree.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 feet, extra heavy	.....\$3.50		
8-10 feet, heavy	..... 2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00

ALEURITES—(Tung-oil Tree) 30 ft.

Aleurites fordii. A medium-sized tree indigenous to Central China. The rather large, pinkish white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April, with the broad handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives best in well-drained and sand-clay loams. The tree is reported to live to the age of 30 years or more. The apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung-oil or China



ALEURITES FORDI



ONE OF OUR BLOCKS OF SHADE TREES

wood oil of commerce, used extensively in paints and varnishes.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	.....\$1.00	\$8.50
3-4 feet	..... .75	6.50

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Peach) 12 ft.

During March these double-flowering peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. They are perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil in which other peaches will grow.

- Amygdalus persica alboplena.* (Double White flowering Peach.)
- Amygdalus persica carnea floreplena.* (Double Pink flowering Peach.)
- Amygdalus persica rubroplena.* (Double Red flowering Peach.)

PRICES:	Each	10
One year, 4-5 feet, extra heavy	.....\$1.00	\$9.00
One year, 3-4 feet, well branched	..... .75	6.50

CELTIS—(Hackberry) 50 ft.

Celtis occidentalis. One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth. As the Hackberry is difficult to transplant, the tree must be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not exposed to the air.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet	.....\$2.00	\$17.50
8-10 feet	..... 1.50	12.50
6-8 feet	..... 1.00	8.50

Cerasus. (Flowering Cherry.) See Prunus.

We guarantee every tree or plant to be in perfect condition



CERCIS—(American Redbud) 30 ft.

Cercis canadensis. A fast growing round-headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
6-8 feet	1.25	11.00
5-6 feet	1.00	8.50

CORNUS—(Dogwood) 25 ft.

Cornus florida. (Flowering Dogwood.) The native large whiteflowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
4-5 feet, well branched	1.00	9.00
3-4 feet, well branched	.75	6.50
2-3 feet, branched	.50	4.50

Cornus florida flore plena. (Double Whiteflowering Dogwood.) This is a form of the Whiteflowering Dogwood, but with double flowers. Very attractive.

Cornus florida rubra. (Redflowering Dogwood.) Similar to the whiteflowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which make it a most effective tree.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$3.50	
2-3 feet	2.50	

Elm. See Ulmus.

GINKGO—(Maidenhair Tree) 60 ft.

Ginkgo biloba. (*Salisburia adiantifolia.*) A most beautiful and interesting Japanese tree. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of the Maidenhair Fern. One of the most desirable shade trees we have. Free from insect diseases. A very popular tree in many cities for street and avenue planting. Considerably used in Washington, D. C.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	\$3.00	
6-8 feet	2.00	17.50
5-6 feet	1.50	12.50

KOELREUTERIA—(Goldenrain Tree) 25 ft.

Koelreuteria paniculata. A most beautiful, hardy, ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red when first appearing in the spring, later



KOELREUTERIA.

assuming a dark-bright green. During the latter part of May large panicles of yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which make the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly.

PRICES:	Each	10	PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50	5-6 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
6-8 feet	1.50	12.50	4-5 feet	1.00	8.50

LIQUIDAMBAR—(Sweetgum) 60 ft.

Liquidambar formosiana. (Chinese Sweet Gum.) Excellent shade tree. Related to native Sweet Gum, but foliage is different in shape and wine-colored when young. New shoots are produced over a long season, making the coloring very attractive.

PRICE:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$1.00	\$9.00

Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweetgum.) One of our handsome native trees of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change to either yellow or deep purple. Valuable for street and landscape planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet, well branched	\$2.50	\$22.50
8-10 feet, well branched	2.00	17.50

LIRIODENDRON—(Tulip Poplar) 80 ft.

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tuliptree.) A magnificent rapidly-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip-shape. Valuable for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanting.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50

MAGNOLIA—(Chinese Magnolia) 25 ft.

Magnolia liliflora. (Chinese Purple Magnolia.) Makes small tree of compact growth; large purple and white flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of March, and a few flowers are produced the entire summer.

Magnolia liliflora nigra. (Dark Purplish Red Chinese Magnolia.) Flowers several shades darker than *liliflora*. A free bloomer. Commences to bloom in March and blooms spasmodically during the entire summer.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	\$5.00
2-3 feet	3.00
18-24 inches	2.50

Magnolia soulangeana. (Soulange's Magnolia.) Flowers large, cup-shaped; white, more or less suffused with pink. Blooms in March.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet	\$4.00
18-24 inches	3.00

MAGNOLIA—(Cucumber Tree) 100 ft.

Magnolia acuminata. Beautiful native pyramidal tree with very large bluish-green leaves about ten inches long.

PRICE:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$.75	\$6.50

MALUS—(Flowering Crab Apple) 8 ft.

Malus ioensis plena bechteli. (Bechtel Doubleflowering Crab.) This sweet-scented crab resembles very much, small pink roses. Very hardy crab and good for individual planting.

PRICE:	Each
2-3 feet	\$1.00

Fruitland Grown Trees Are Better

It pays to plant our nursery grown trees instead of trees dug up in the woods. Our trees have well developed tops and roots. They look well and grow well, which cannot be said of the spindly looking forest seedlings.

Call upon our landscape department for planting advice



TEXAS UMBRELLA.

MALUS—(Flowering Crabapple)
(Continued)

- Malus atrosanguinea.** (Carmine Crab.) Single earmine flowers that fade to a light pink. Very showy.
- Malus floribunda.** Single; pink; early; spreading; yellow fruit slightly tinted red.
- Malus halliana parkmani.** (Parkman Flowering Crab.) Dwarf habit with rose-colored buds and pinkish white flowers when open. A good variety for group and mass planting.
- Malus schiedeckeri.** Tall upright grower, with small pink flowers in great profusion.
- Malus spectabilis.** (Chinese Double-flowering Crab.) A small-sized tree, producing a wealth of delicate, double pink flowers in early April. The Flowering Crabs can be planted as specimens on the lawn or in masses, either in the border or open lawn.

PRICES: Each

4-5 feet	1.50
3-4 feet	1.00
2-3 feet .....	.75

MELIA—(China Tree) 25 ft.

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella Tree.) A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable tree of rapid growth. Blooms in April.

PRICES: Each

7-8 feet, very heavy, well branched	\$2.50	\$22.50
6-7 feet, heavy, branched	2.00	17.50
5-6 feet, well branched	1.50	12.50

MORUS 10 ft.

Morus alba pendula. (Weeping Mulberry.) A beautiful and hardy weeping mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender willowy branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawns, parks and emeteries.

PRICE: Each

5-7 feet stems, two-year heads	\$1.50	\$12.50
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NYSSA 80 ft.

Nyssa sylvatica. (Tupelo; Sour or Black Gum.) A native tree of robust habit. Grows naturally from Maine to Texas. Leaves dark, shining green; in autumn assuming tones of red and scarlet, which makes it a most desirable tree. Fruit dark blue.

PRICES: Each

6-8 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
5-6 feet	1.50	12.50
4-5 feet	1.00	9.00

PLATANUS—(Planetree) 80 ft.

Platanus occidentalis. (American Planetree.) (Sycamore.) The well-known variety. It is extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke.

PRICES: Each

10-12 feet	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
8-10 feet	1.50	12.50	100.00
6-8 feet	1.00	8.50	75.00

POPULUS—(Poplar) 40-50 ft.

Populus nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where formal effect is desired.

Populus simoni fastigiata. (Simon Poplar.) A remarkable variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal habit; resembles the Lombardy, but makes a more pleasing impression; a very rapid grower.

PRICES: Each

12-14 ft. ..	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
10-12 ft. ..	1.00	8.50	75.00
8-10 ft. ..	.75	6.50	55.00
6-8 ft. ..	.50	4.50	40.00



LOMBARDY POPLAR

PRUNUS—(Flowering Cherry and Plum) 10-20 ft.

Prunus avium plena. (Double-flowering Cherry.) This is a remarkably fine tree. In early spring it produces a wealth of pure, double white flowers which are frequently so numerous that they conceal the branches; each individual flower resembles a miniature rose.

PRICES: Each

4-6 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
3-4 feet	1.00	8.50



WEeping MULBERRY

Well arranged plants add distinction and beauty to your home



PRUNUS—(Flowering Cherry and Plum)—(Continued)

Prunus cerasifera pissardi. (Purpleleaf Plum.) The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and its leaves last until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

PRICE:	Each	10
4-6 feet	.....	\$1.00 \$8.00

Prunus pendula rosea. (Japanese Weeping Cherry.) In early April the pendulous branches are covered with single rose pink flowers in clusters, and the tree is literally a mass of blooms. The flowers appear before the leaves begin to unfold. A most desirable variety.

PRICE:	Each	
5-6 feet, one-year heads	.....	\$3.50

QUERCUS—(The Oak) 50-80 ft.

All of our oaks have been several times transplanted, and, therefore have a good root system; but, nevertheless, all oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted; otherwise there is danger of the tree dying.

Quercus alba. (White Oak.) A beautiful variety with spreading branches and broad open head; light gray bark. The foliage assumes a deep purple in fall. One of our very finest oaks. Very desirable for street and lawn planting.

Quercus nigra. (Water Oak.) Too well known to need description.

Quercus palustris. (Pin Oak.) The tree is shapely and symmetrical, leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is one of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	.....	\$2.50 \$22.50
6-8 feet	.....	1.50 12.50
5-6 feet	.....	1.00 9.00

Quercus phellos. (Willow Oak.) A very graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet, specimens	.....	\$3.00
8-10 feet	.....	2.50 \$22.50
6-8 feet	.....	1.50 12.50
5-6 feet	.....	1.00 9.00

Quercus rubra. (Red Oak.) Deciduous; hardy from New Jersey to Florida and Texas.

PRICE:	Each	10
5-6 feet	.....	\$1.25 \$10.00

SALIX—(Willow) 40 ft.

Salix babylonica. (Babylon Weeping Willow.) The well-known variety.

Salix japonica. (Japanese Weeping Willow.) Being an improvement on *Salix Babylonica*, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, which thus protects it from the injuries of late frost.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 feet, heavy	.....	\$1.25 \$10.00
5-6 feet, heavy	.....	1.00 8.50
4-5 feet, heavy	.....	.75 6.00

Sweet Gum. See Liquidambar.

TAXODIUM—(Bald Cypress) 80 ft.

Taxodium distichum. (Bald Cypress.) A very tall growing tree having a broad, pyramidal-shaped head; fine feathery foliage.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	.....	\$2.50 \$22.50
6-8 feet	.....	2.00 17.50
3-4 feet	.....	.75 6.50
2-3 feet	.....	.50 4.50

Tulip Tree. See Liriodendron.



Weeping Willow

ULMUS—(Elm) 60 ft.

Ulmus americana. (American Elm.) A handsome tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively used for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
10-12 feet	.....	\$2.00	\$18.50 \$160.00
8-10 feet	.....	1.50	12.50 100.00
6-8 feet	.....	1.00	8.50 75.00

Umbrella China. See Melia.

Willow. See Salix.

Auburn, Ala., Feb. 21, 1931.

Plants arrived in good condition and are the best I have ever had. Am greatly obliged to you for the Thunberg's Spirea which you sent gratis. MRS. E. F. C.

FRUITLAND	
SPECIAL 75th ANNIVERSARY OFFER	
1 Amygdalus	3-4 ft. \$.75
1 Cornus florida	3-4 ft. .75
1 Malus	3-4 ft. .75
Regular price	.....\$2.25
Special 75th Anniversary Offer	.....\$2.00

Hedge gives protection and adds beauty



HEDGES

Always Beautify as They Serve

HEDGES form a living wall or fence which grows in beauty from year to year. For low hedges or dividing lines, use *Abelia*, *Berberis* or *Spiraea*, as described below. These are all graceful in form with beautiful foliage and flowers. For formal planting, use the *Privets*, *Buxus*, and *Carolina Cherry*. They are evergreens, dense and compact in growth, and easily cared for.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy *Abelia*.) This beautiful broad-leaved evergreen is becoming a very popular hedge plant. As this makes a very bushy growth, set plants 18 to 24 inches apart.

PRICE: 100
12-18 inches, strong plants, from open ground...\$20.00

BUXUS—(Box)

Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa. (True Dwarf Box.) This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It is of very slow growth, and its ultimate height is from four to five feet. The plants should be set from three to four inches apart. We offer a superb lot of home-grown plants.

PRICES: 100
4-6 inches\$15.00
3-4 inches, two years..... 12.50

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (*Prunus caroliniana*.) (Wild Olive, Mock Orange of the South.) This makes an admirable hedge plant. Stands shearing well and is perfectly free from the depredations of insect and fungus diseases. Plants should be cut back to within 4 inches of the ground when set out.

PRICE: 100 1000
6-12 inches, from beds.....\$5.00 \$45.00

LIGUSTRUM—(Privet)

Ligustrum amurense. (Amur Privet.) The true variety for the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amur River Privet retains its foliage throughout the entire year.

PRICES: 100 1000
2-3 feet, well branched.....\$8.00 \$65.00
18-24 inches, well branched, transplanted... 6.00 50.00
12-18 inches, not transplanted..... 3.00 25.00

NOTE—To save freight, we always cut back Amur River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants heating, should there be delay in transit.

The plant I ordered arrived this a. m. in perfect condition. I am sure you must be proud of the beautiful, large, healthy stock sent me, and it was perfectly packed. Langhorne, Penn. MRS. C. H. M.

Baton Rouge, La., May 16, 1931.

I have never seen better packed plants. When I put them in the ground they were just as fresh as when you took them out. Thanking you for your excellent service, I remain,
Yours very truly,

MRS. L. J. V.

Many beautiful borders and hedges can be obtained with the Privet

*Our Landscape Department is
always ready to help solve
your planting problems*

NOTE: Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the 100 price; not less than 400 at the 1,000 price.

HOW TO PLANT A HEDGE

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 18 inches wide by 18 deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench, about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight inches, cut off one-half this growth, both sides and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached height and width desired. Cultivate well.

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira. (*Tobira Pittosporum*.) A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the end of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A satisfactory hedge from Augusta southward.

PRICE: 100
10-12 inches\$65.00

SPIRAEA

Spiraea thunbergi. (Thunberg *Spiraea*.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

PRICES: 100
18-24 inches\$35.00
12-18 inches 25.00

VIBURNUM

Viburnum tinus. (*Laurustinus*.) Evergreen of rapid growth; ultimate height 10 feet; flowers creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

PRICE: 100
8-12 inches\$35.00



BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Will Tone Your Yard
With Year-Round Color



A VIEW OF SOME OF OUR BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

NO GROUP of plants claims greater beauty than the Broad-leaved Evergreen group. There is need in all plantings for them. Their lovely green foliage gives color all through the year, especially in winter when warmth and color is so much needed. We grow a large collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. Our plants are frequently transplanted, pruned, and are given plenty of space and are therefore stately, vigorous and healthy. Varieties which would not transplant successfully if grown in the open ground, are grown in pots.

The figure after each name in large black type denotes ultimate height of plant.

ABELIA 6-8 ft.

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia.) One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-leaved Evergreens. Pinkish white blossoms produced all summer.

For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Has also been successfully grown in sheltered positions in Massachusetts, and, even when partially killed back, young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimens	\$2.00	
3-4 feet, specimens	1.00	\$8.50
2-3 feet, strong from open ground.....	.75	6.50
18-24 inches, strong from open ground....	.50	4.00
12-18 inches, strong from open ground....	.35	3.00

well-drained soil. Aueubas are especially desirable for city gardens when same are exposed to smoke. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window boxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

Aucuba japonica. (Japanese Aueuba.) A strong growing variety with large, dark glossy leaves.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	13.50
12-18 inches	1.25	11.00

Aucuba japonica variegata. (Golddust Tree.) A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinières and window boxes; also for planting in masses.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 inches	\$1.00	\$8.00

Monroe, La., Feb. 20, 1931.
The plants arrived today in excellent condition. If any of them should fail to grow, it will not be the fault of the plant or the packing. I want to express my appreciation, not only of the complimentary Pittosporum, but of the entire transaction. Every plant you sent was not only larger, but better developed than I expected.

MRS. W. J. P.

ACACIA—(Opoponax) 20 ft.

Acacia farnesiana. (Sweet Acacia.) A well-known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. Blooms are produced freely in February and March. Hardy on Southern coast.

A most delightful greenhouse plant in the North. By keeping this plant indoors it will blossom during the winter. The blossoms have a delicious fragrance. It should be in every collection of greenhouse plants.

PRICE:	Each	Each
From pots	\$1.00	\$1.00

ARBUTUS—(Strawberry Tree) 10 ft.

Arbutus unedo. A beautiful evergreen producing white bell-shaped flowers in the summer, followed by orange and red fruit in the winter that resemble strawberries.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet	\$2.50
18-24 inches	2.00

ASPIDISTRA

Aspidistra lurida. (Common Aspidistra.) A fine evergreen plant with broad leaves. Does especially well in house or on porch. Requires very little attention or light.

PRICES:	Each
8-10 leaves	\$1.50
4-7 leaves	1.00

AUCUBA—(Golddust Tree) 8 ft.

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. When in the open ground it gives the best results if planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich,

FRUITLAND SPECIAL 75th ANNIVERSARY OFFER		
1 Abelia	18-24 in.	\$.50
1 Ligustrum japonicum	18-24 in.	1.50
1 Nandina	15-18 in.	1.25
1 Pyracantha coccinea lalandi	18-24 in.	1.25
1 Pittosporum tobira	15-18 in.	1.50
Regular price		\$6.00
Special 75th Anniversary Offer		\$5.45

Striking landscape effects can be obtained with Evergreen shrubs



AZALEA

4 ft.

(Illustrated in colors on back cover.)

Azalea amoena. (Early Amoena.) A very dwarf-growing variety, producing small claret colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inches	\$2.00
12-15 inches, well-branched	1.75
10-12 inches, well-branched	1.25
8-10 inches	1.00

AZALEA INDICA (Indica Azaleas) 6 ft.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in the open in this latitude. Some varieties of the Indica Azaleas are hardy in the mountain sections also, but to get the best results Azaleas should be planted in a somewhat shaded situation, especially where they are protected from the hot afternoon sun of summer. The best soil is one containing an abundance of leaf mold, peat and sand, but should be well drained. Azaleas will not succeed in limestone soil.

The plants must be kept well mulched with rotted leaves, preferably leaves of hardwood trees. When planted in masses of solid, well-contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be reported after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in the open ground in a shady situation. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

We offer several thousands Indica Azaleas in about 50 varieties of the sizes as described below in all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, white, and many exquisitely variegated, mottled and striped varieties in single flowers only.

Native host plants, and not enough water will cause Azalea to become subject to Red Spider and Lace Fly. These insects usually hatch in May and should be sprayed with Black Leaf 40 and Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. (These insecticides are listed on page 48 of our catalog.) If badly infested, spray at intervals of ten days. Usually two sprayings, one in May and one in September will control these insects. In spraying Azaleas, or other plants, be sure the under side of the leaf is wet with spray material. Directly after new growth begins in spring occasionally a few leaves will have "apples" on them. These should be picked off. They cause no material damage to the plants. We suggest using Peat in making Azalea beds and also as a mulch to retain the moisture, as these plants feed very near the surface of the ground. Peat is listed on page 48 of our catalog.

Coccinea Major. Medium growth; one of the deepest of the red colors. Late.

Croemina. Tall growing; early; soft pink.

Duke of Wellington. Rather tall, but compact growth.

Blossoms a soft salmon pink. Late.

Fielders White. Tall growing; early flowering. Pure white. One of the hardiest.

Formosa and Phoenicea. Both tall growing; mid-season; lilac colored blossoms. Formosa is the hardier and larger flowered of the two and is perhaps the handsomest. For the amateur just beginning with Azaleas, we would suggest Formosa, and Vitata Fortunei, which is perhaps the oldest of the Azaleas introduced in America. Very early and hardy. Stands full sun. Tall growing. As variable in colors as Iveryana.

George Franc. Of medium growth. Very compact; immense blossoms of lovely pink. Early.

Iveryana. One of the older varieties. Rather dwarf, but compact. The colors are most variable—soft pinks, pink and white, and solid white blossoms may be had on the same plant.

Criterion and Cavendishi blossoms are constant pink and white variegated, but in habit of growth and time of blossoming, which is late, they are the same as Iveryana. All are very hardy.

Madam Dominique Vervaine. Tall growing white with deep pink throat. Late; very good.

Rosy purpurea. Tall growing; deep pink or red. Mid-season.

Violacea Rubra. Tall growing; wine-red; late blossoming variety.

In addition to the above select list of varieties, we grow in limited quantities all of the varieties which are satis-



A BED OF AZALEA INDICA.

factory in this latitude, and invite requests for varieties not listed above.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	\$1.50	\$12.50
8-12 inches	1.00	8.00
6-8 inches .....	.75	6.50

We can also supply the following varieties of Indica Azaleas in larger sizes: Formosa, Phoenicea, Vitata Fortunei (cannot supply this variety in 8-12-in. and 12-15-in. grades), and Violacea Rubra.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50
15-18 inches, very bushy	2.00	17.50

Azalea kaempferi. (Japanese Azalea.) A beautiful variety introduced by the Horticultural Collector, Mr. E. H. Wilson. This beautiful Japanese shrub is very floriferous. Perfectly hardy at Boston, Mass. This is a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen Azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink and salmon.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50
10-12 inches .....	.75	6.50

AZALEA KURUME—

(Azalea Obtusa Varieties) 4 ft.

Album. (Ramentocea.) Single white. Mid-season.

Christmas Cheer. Hose-in-hose; crimson, mid-season.

Coral Bells. Hose-in-hose; pink; early.

Hinodegiri. Single red. Late.

Hinomayo. Single salmon, larger flowered than the others; said to be not a true "Kurume." Mid-season.

Pink Pearl. Hose-in-hose. Delicate apple blossom pink. Late.

Snow (Swan.) Hose-in-hose. White. Mid-season.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 inches	\$2.00	\$18.50
8-10 inches	1.50	14.00
6-8 inches	1.25	11.00

BERBERIS—(Barberry) 6 ft.

Berberis atrocarpa. A very handsome, new, hardy Barberry, introduced by the Horticultural Explorer, Mr. E. H. Wilson.

It is very densely branched. The leaves are narrow and dark green, three to six inches long. An excellent hardy Berberis, one of the best.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches, well branched	\$2.50
15-18 inches	2.00
12-15 inches	1.50

Berberis pruinosa. A shapely plant, fairly fast growing, with long spiny-toothed leaves, yellow flowers and bluish-black fruit.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inches	\$1.00
12-15 inches .....	.75

We have led in the Nursery field for 75 years



CAMELLIA JAPONICA (Japonica) 10 ft.

(Illustrated in Colors on Front Cover)

FRUITLAND NURSERIES was among the pioneer nurseries to introduce for garden planting the exquisite Camellia japonica. Throughout the South, there are large Camellias fifty and sixty years old that are from our nurseries. Never before in our seventy-five years of growing plants have we had such a collection.

We give you on our front cover only an idea of the many handsome varieties grown at our nurseries. These and some of the other varieties are described below. We grow about eighty distinct varieties. Many of these are very scarce and we have only a few plants of such varieties on hand.

If you do not know the name of the variety wanted, and can send us a blossom, we may be able to supply you with the variety. Hundreds of such orders are filled each season.

Description of the front cover collection of Camellia japonicas:

No. 1—Unnamed; large bold red and white variegated. Begins flowering about March 1st.

No. 2—Feast; sometimes solid white, sometimes half and half pink and white—usually like color illustration. Begins flowering about February 10th.

No. 3—Tricolor; perhaps the most beautiful of the single varieties. Three colors frequently found on the same plant; red, white, red and white variegated. Begins flowering about January 10th—lasting until about March 1st.

No. 4—Standard; pink and white variegated—pink predominating. Begins flowering about March 1st.

No. 5—Cliviana; one of the most beautiful of the peony form varieties. Solid pink. Begins flowering about February 15th—lasting well into March.

Description of some of the varieties not illustrated:
Alba Plena. One of the earliest to flower—sometimes blossoms may be seen at Christmas. Pure double white.
Bonomiana. Double white with numerous pink markings. Begins flowering about February 1st.

Elegans Chandleri. Semi double pink with large white dots; one of the largest flowered. Begins flowering about March 1st.

Frau Mina Seidel. (Pink Perfection). Double pale pink. Begins flowering about January 10th—lasting until March. Very beautiful.

Hermes. (Giardino Franchetti). Semi-double pink and white variegated. Begins flowering about February 10th.

Imbricata Rubra Plena. Double deep carmine. Begins flowering in February—lasting well into March.

Prince Albert. Pale pink with wide red stripes; double; very variable. Flowers about same period as *Hermes*, but a few weeks later.

PRICES on above and other named varieties:

	Each
15-18 inches (limited supply).....	\$3.00
12-15 inches	2.00
8-12 inches	1.00

In addition to the named varieties, we have Camellia japonica labeled as to color—Double Solid Red, Pink and Variegated. These are not mediocre, but are very beautiful and satisfactory varieties.

	Each
24-30 inches, variegated only.....	\$3.00
18-24 inches	2.50
15-18 inches	2.00
12-15 inches	1.50
8-12 inches .....	.75

CAMELLIA SASANQUA 10 ft.

Similar to Camellia japonica, but of more rapid growth and less susceptible to scale. White flowers in October and November.

	Each
18-24 inches	\$2.50
15-18 inches	2.00

Cerasus caroliniana. See *Laurocerasus*.

CULTIVATION OF CAMELLIA JAPONICA:

Contrary to the general belief, Camellias will grow in full sun, if protected for the first few summers with a lattice frame. However, an ideal place for planting is where the plants only get a half day's sun. Do not plant in full shade, as they will not blossom as freely. In planting, the holes should be dug full large. If the soil is not fertile, use the following mixture: one-half good garden soil; one-fourth well rotted cow manure; one-fourth peat or leaf mold well mixed. After planting, mulch with half rotted leaves or peat. Each spring Camellias should be fertilized with well rotted cow manure, bone meal and Vigoro, or Loma. Always keep the plants well mulched and watered. The first two summers after planting are very trying on the plants and often prove disastrous unless these two simple things are done: watering and mulching.

The foliage is sometimes attacked by a scale insect, which may be readily controlled by spraying in January with Scalecide—1 part to 15 parts water. This sometimes burns the foliage, and if this is objectionable, use Sulpho-Tobacco Soap at rate of 2 oz. to 1 gallon of water. This may be applied at any season with safety. In spraying be sure to wet the under side of the leaves. These spray materials may be found on page 48 of our catalog.

Broad-leaved Evergreens will thrive in almost any well-drained soil

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



CLEYERA 20 ft.

Cleyera ochracea. (*Cleyera japonica*.) A slow growing plant related to the Camellias, requiring the same treatment. New foliage reddish, turning a glossy green. Small, delightfully fragrant, creamy-white blossoms in June, followed by showy red fruits, which are retained all winter. One of the better evergreens, which is all too little used.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimens	\$6.00	
3-4 feet	3.00	
2-3 feet	2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	9.00

COTONEASTER 6 ft.

Cotoneaster francheti. Evergreen in South, but not hardy in North. Pinkish flowers in clusters, followed by orange-red fruit which is retained all winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$1.50	
15-18 inches	1.25	
12-15 inches from pots.....	1.00	

Cotoneaster horizontalis. (Rockspray or Prostrate Cotoneaster). A most satisfactory spreading plant suitable for terraces, walls and rock gardens. Pink blossoms followed by brilliant red fruits throughout the winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00
12-15 inches, from pots.....	1.00	8.50

Cotoneaster microphylla. A low growing, prostrate shrub. Dark green oval leaves; bright red fruit.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	
15-18 inches	1.50	
12-15 inches, from pots.....	1.00	

Cotoneaster salicifolia. An evergreen in this locality. A native of China. It is one of the most satisfactory tall-growing Cotoneasters for the South. Corymbs of white flowers produced in April, followed by red fruits, which ripen in October make this a most striking plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, from pots.....	1.00	

We can also supply in limited numbers a variety of the newer introduced Cotoneasters, such as *laetea*, *salicifolia* *foccosa*, and other scarcer kinds. If interested, we shall be glad to furnish further information.



ELAEAGNUS

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster) 10-15 ft.

Elaeagnus pungens. Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, margin of leaf undulating; creamy-white, fragrant flowers produced in January; a beautiful shrub.

Elaeagnus pungens fruitlandi. A variety originated at our nursery. Evidently a cross of *E. macrophylla* and *E. simoni*. Leaves large and pointed, beautiful silvery beneath. This is a very fine addition to our broad-leaved evergreens.

Elaeagnus pungens simoni. (Simon's Oleaster.) Foliage elongated, silvery on under side; of compact growth. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruits.

Elaeagnus pungens variegata. Leaves very light green, margin yellowish white. Produces fruit in March about size of cranberry.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50
24-30 inches	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50

Elaeagnus pungens reflexa. (Climbing Elaeagnus). Will climb to top of fences and unsightly trees, making a dense screen. Birds delight to nest in these plants. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruits.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches, from pots.....	1.00	8.50

ERIOBOTRYA 15 ft.

(Loquat: Japan Medlar)

Eriobotrya japonica. This plant has the largest foliage of our broad-leaf evergreens. At its best as a specimen plant where all of its beauty is brought out. Of rapid growth and free from diseases and insects. It will grow in any location.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimens	\$5.00	\$45.00
3-4 feet, specimens	3.00	27.50
30-36 inches	2.00	17.50
24-30 inches	1.50	12.50

EUONYMUS 8 ft.

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen Burningbush.) Leaves dark, shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

Euonymus japonicus aureovariegatus. (Goldspot Burningbush.) (Golden Euonymus.) A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches	1.25	10.00
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 23, 1931.
My plants arrived in perfect condition. Am well pleased with my order. Thanks very much for sending me such fine, vigorous plants.
MRS. M. E. P.

Order now—we will ship when you desire.



GARDENIA—(Cape Jasmine) 6 ft.

Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large fragrant white flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

Gardenia florida. Flowers in middle of May; very large, white, and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Gardenia fortunei. (Fortune Cape Jasmine.) Flowers larger than those of *Gardenia florida.*

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
12-18 inches	1.00	9.00

GORDONIA—(Loblolly Bay) 40 ft.

Gordonia lasianthus. A fine evergreen tree with large, dark green, shiny leaves. White flowers, similar to the Magnolias, are borne freely on young trees.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
18-24 inches	1.00	8.50
12-18 inches .....	.75	6.50



American Holly

ILEX—(Holly)

10 ft.

Ilex cassine angustifolia. An evergreen with narrow leaves and small red berries.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.50	2.00
18-24 inches	1.50	1.50
12-18 inches	1.00	1.50

4 ft.

Ilex crenata. (Japanese Holly.) A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, very bushy.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
15-18 inches, very bushy.....	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches, very bushy.....	1.50	12.50
10-12 inches	1.00	8.50

10 ft.

Ilex integra. Evergreen from Japan. Oval to oblong leaves. Has black berries.

PRICE:	Each	10
10-12 inches from pots.....	\$1.00	

30 ft.

Ilex opaca. (American Holly.) Our native holly. Needs no description. These plants will produce berries.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimens	\$6.00	
3-4 feet	3.50	
2-3 feet	2.50	
12-18 inches, from pots.....	1.00	

20 ft.

Ilex vomitoria. (Yaupon.) A native shrub with spreading branches and small oval or oblong leaves. Most effective when planted in clumps.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, from pots.....	\$1.50	
12-18 inches, from pots.....	1.00	

ILICIIUM—(Anisetree) 15 ft.

Illicium anisatum. (Japanese Anisetree.) A handsome evergreen with broad, light-green leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$3.00	
3-4 feet	2.00	
2-3 feet	1.50	
18-24 inches	1.00	

KALMIA—(American Laurel) 10-12 ft.

Kalmia latifolia. (Mountain Laurel.) A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape. All from open ground.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, extra strong clumps.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-18 inches, extra strong clumps.....	1.50	12.50

“I like to see a man proud of
the place in which he lives. I
like to see a man live in it so that
his place is proud of him.”
—Abraham Lincoln.

Send a small sketch of your home and grounds and we will gladly make suggestions



LAUROCERASUS—(Cherry-Laurel)

20 ft.

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (*Prunus caroliniana.*) (Carolina Cherry-Laurel.) It is very desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in landscape work. Can also be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes. We offer a fine stock of thrifty, transplanted plants. As the Carolina Cherry is difficult to transplant, it is always advisable to defoliate and cut back severely and will be so treated before shipment unless B & B. All plants from open ground.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
4-5 feet, heavy, bushy, B & B.....	\$4.00	\$37.50	
3-4 feet, heavy, bushy, B & B.....	2.50	22.50	
2-3 feet, heavy, bushy, bare roots....	1.50	12.50	
18-24 inches, bushy, bare roots.....	1.00	8.50	\$75.00
12-18 inches, bushy, bare roots.....	.75	6.50	50.00

Laurocerasus caroliniana. Sheared plants.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet B & B	\$8.00
3-4 feet B & B	5.00
2-3 feet B & B	4.00



LAUROCERASUS CAROLINIANA
(Sheared Plants)

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet, bushy	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches, bushy	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches, bushy	1.25	11.00
12-15 inches, bushy	1.00	9.00

LIGUSTRUM—(Privet)

None of our broad-leaved evergreens give a greater form of foliage and growth than Ligustrums. For groups or individual specimens there is nothing more desirable.

Ligustrum amurense (Sheared plants.) The well known hedge plants grown in tubs and kept trimmed in globe and pyramidal shapes. Excellent for urns and tubs.

PRICES:	Per Pair
2-3 feet, strong, bushy	\$4.00
18-24 inches	3.00

Montgomery, Ala., April 25, 1931.

My roses arrived and do not seem to have minded being transplanted one bit, and the Azaleas are also in good condition. Please accept my thanks for the nice shrubs and for your promptness in filling my small order.

MRS. W. L.

PLEASE NOTE

Please note that heretofore the names of **Ligustrum Japonicum** and **Ligustrum Lucidum** have been incorrectly named. That which was called **Japonicum** is really **Lucidum**, and that called **Lucidum** is **Japonicum**. The **Lucidum** is tall growing and the **Japonicum** is low growing.



SHEARED PRIVET

Ligustrum delavayanum **6 ft.**

Ligustrum ionandrum. **10 ft.**

New introductions by government, both having small evergreen leaves about size of *Abelia*; quite bushy and dwarf growing. Good for Southern culture.

PRICE:	Each
18-24 inches	\$1.50

15 ft.

Ligustrum Japonicum. (Japanese Privet.) A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore. A most desirable variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches, well branched.....	\$3.00	\$27.50
24-30 inches, well branched.....	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches, well branched.....	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches, well branched, bare roots....	.75	6.50
12-15 inches, well branched, bare roots....	.50	4.50

25 ft.

Ligustrum lucidum. (Glossy Privet.) A very handsome broad-leaved variety, with large, dark green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles followed by purple berries, which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, can also be trimmed into pyramidal, standard or other forms.

25 ft.

Ligustrum lucidum aurum. (Golden Privet.) Same as *Ligustrum lucidum* except that the leaves are golden.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet specimen	\$3.00	\$28.50
3-4 feet, well branched	1.50	12.50
2-3 feet, well branched, bare roots.....	1.00	8.50
18-24 inches, well branched, bare roots....	.50	4.50

Ligustrum lucidum standard. These trees have trained heads on a single stem, suitable for tubs or formal planting.

PRICE:	Each
18-24 inch heads, 3-4 feet stems	\$2.50

25 ft.

Ligustrum lucidum excelsum superbum. (Silverleaf Privet.) Leaves large, beautifully variegated white and green. Stands sun to perfection; in winter the dark-purple berries are very effective.

Crape Myrtles make very attractive roadside plantings



LIGUSTRUM—Continued

20 ft.

Ligustrum lucidum marginatum aureum. (Goldleaf Privet.) A vigorous growing variety with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter the large bunches of purple berries combined with the yellow foliage make a very striking effect.

PRICES:	Each	10	
4-5 feet, bushy specimens	\$3.50		
3-4 feet, bushy specimens	2.50	\$22.50	
2-3 feet, well branched	2.00	17.50	
18-24 inches, well branched, bare roots	1.50	12.50	

LONICERA—(Honeysuckle) 6 ft.

Lonicera belgica. (Dutch Woodbine.) Of semi-climbing habit, but can be easily grown in bush form. Pink flowers; very profuse bloomer in spring. In late summer again produces flowers, which continue until frost. One of our finest flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.75	\$6.50
18-24 inches	.50	4.00

MAGNOLIA 50 ft.

Magnolia grandiflora. (Southern Magnolia.) This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins in the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$5.00	
4-5 feet	3.00	
3-4 feet	2.00	\$17.50
2-3 feet	1.50	12.50
18-24 inches	1.25	11.00
12-18 inches, from pots	1.00	9.00

NOTE—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground grown plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted, and have finely-branched roots.

MAHONIA—(Hollygrape) 6 ft.

Mahonia aquifolium. (Oregon Hollygrape.) A small shrub having lustrous, dark green leaves, yellow flowers followed by dark blue berries. A splendid plant.

Mahonia bealei. (Leatherleaf Hollygrape.) A Japanese Barberry. This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well drained. Leaves very broad with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent evergreen. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

MICHELIA—(Banana Shrub) 20 ft.

Michelia fuscata. (Magnolia fuscata.) (Banana Shrub.) In the South one of our most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs. From early April until June the plant produces a quantity of yellowish-white flowers edged with maroon. The banana-like fragrance is so pronounced that it is recognized several yards from the plant. A desirable conservatory shrub in the North.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$4.00	
24-30 inches	3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50
15-18 inches, from pots	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches, from pots	1.50	12.50

NANDINA

10 ft.

Nandina domestica. (Nandina.) A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, when young tinged with red. In winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed; white flowers produced in long panicles, followed by masses of small, bright red berries, which are retained all winter. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
2-3 feet, specimens	\$2.75	\$25.00	\$225.00
18-24 inches, specimens	2.00	17.50	150.00
15-18 inches, specimens	1.25	10.00	90.00
12-15 inches, specimens	1.00	9.00	
8-12 inches, specimens	.75	6.50	

NERIUM—(Oleander) 15 ft.

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude. They are also successfully grown along the coast of Southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatories.

Mme. Peyre. Very double, triple corolla; pale flesh.
Prof. Parlartorre. Pink, double corolla; very fine.
Single White. Strong grower; continuous bloomer.
Double Dark Red.
Double Yellow.
Double Peach Blow.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, specimens	\$5.00	
3-4 feet, well branched	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches, from pots	1.00	8.00

OSMANTHUS—(Olive) 25 ft.

Osmanthus fortunei. (Fortune Olive.) (Holly-Leaf Tea Olive.) A strikingly beautiful shrub with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the holly. In the spring and fall the plant is covered with deliciously fragrant white flowers. Without doubt this is one of the most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Does well in most any situation, but will give best results when planted in rich soil and in partial shade. Hardy at New York.

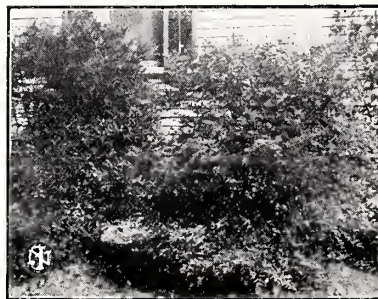
18 ft.

Osmanthus fragrans. (Olea fragrans.) (Sweet Olive.) (Tea Olive.) Small, white flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists, it will be found invaluable. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	9.00
10-12 inches	.75	6.50

Osmanthus fortunei also in larger sizes as follows:

4-5 feet	\$6.00
3-4 feet	4.50
30-36 inches	3.00
24-30 inches	2.50



NANDINA

It's not a home until it's planted

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA.

PHOTINIA 20 ft.

Photinia serrulata. A large evergreen shrub or small tree. The new growth is reddish, turning a dark green. The foliage is densely serrate. Flowers white in large corymbs in early April. Very conspicuous and desirable plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$4.00	\$37.50
3-4 feet	3.00	27.50
2-3 feet	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50

PITTOSPORUM 10 ft.

Pittosporum tobira. (Tobira Pittosporum.) A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the end of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can be trimmed in fanciful shapes. These plants from open ground.

Pittosporum tobira variegata. (Variegated Pittosporum.) Similar to *P. tobira*, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, heavy	\$2.00	12.50
15-18 inches, well branched	1.50	10.00
12-15 inches, branched	1.25	8.00
10-12 inches, branched	1.00	8.00

PYRACANTHA—(Firethorn)

Pyracanthas will be severely pruned before shipping, to facilitate transplanting.

6 ft.

Pyracantha angustifolia. A much-branched spiny shrub with small linear leaves. Fruit a rich orange-red which hangs on all winter. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

6 ft.

Pyracantha crenulata. A dense evergreen shrub, having bright yellow berries instead of the scarlet fruits so common in this genus. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

12 to 14 ft.

Pyracantha gibbsi. A fine ornamental evergreen shrub, vigorous and hardy. It is nearly spineless, and in the autumn bears large clusters of scarlet berries which contrast admirably with the glossy dark-green foliage. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

6 ft.

Pyracantha gloriosa. A new dwarf, spreading form of the Firethorn, having light green small foliage and bright

orange berries; seems to be resistant to insect and fungus diseases. Makes a satisfactory low hedge.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	8.50

4 ft.

Pyracantha crenulata kansuensis. A small evergreen shrub, with fine foliage and orange-colored berries of attractive appearance. Somewhat prostrate. It grows on stony mountain sides in China, and is recommended for those parts of the United States where the winters are mild.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches	\$2.00	\$2.00
12-15 inches	1.50	1.50

15 ft.

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi. (Laland Firethorn.) A beautiful sub-variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. Covered with a profusion of white flowers in early spring, followed by bright orange berries, which hang on all winter.

May be trained against walls, buildings and over arched gateways, making a pleasing effect.

6 ft.

Pyracantha gibbsi yunnanensis. A beautiful variety similar to *lalandi* but of a spreading, dwarfish habit. During the winter the plants are literally a mass of bright red berries. Shining green leaves.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$3.50	\$32.50
30-36 inches	2.50	22.50
24-30 inches	1.50	12.50
18-24 inches	1.25	10.00
15-18 inches	1.00	9.00

In addition to the above field-grown varieties, we can supply *Pyracantha crenulata, gloriosa, gibbsi, kansuensis, lalandi, gibbsi yunnanensis* and *formosana* from 5-inch pots at \$1.00 each.

QUERCUS—(Oak) 20-50 ft.

Quercus acuta. (Japanese Evergreen Oak.) Without doubt this is the most beautiful evergreen oak ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth; does well in almost any soil.



PYRACANTHA (Firethorn)

Trees and plants can be used to transform your grounds into a scene of beauty



QUERCUS—Continued

Quercus suber. (Cork Oak.) This is the Oak which produces the cork of commerce. Usually the first crop of cork can be taken when the tree is ten years of age. The tree thrives well here; is ornamental as well as useful. Keep trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

PRICES: Each

2-3 feet, from pots.....	\$2.00
18-24 inches, from pots.....	1.50
12-18 inches, from pots.....	1.00

Quercus laurifolia darlington. (Evergreen Darlington Oak.) This is a very handsome form of evergreen, or laurel-leaved oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the live oak. A magnificent species, and very popular wherever known.

PRICES: Each 10

10-12 feet.....	\$3.50	\$30.00
8-10 feet.....	2.50	22.50
6-8 feet.....	2.00	17.50
5-6 feet.....	1.50	12.50

NOTE—If dug with ball of earth, an additional charge will be made. As all evergreen oaks are difficult to transplant they must be defoliated and severely cut back before being set out. Keep the trees well mulched.

Quercus sempervirens. (Live Oak.) The native evergreen oak of the South. Tall growing.

PRICE: Each

4-5 feet.....	\$2.50
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RHODODENDRON 5-10 ft.

Rhododendron catawbiense. (Catawba Rhododendron.) This is our native variety from the Allegheny Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

Rhododendron maximum. (Rosebay Rhododendron.) Native of the Allegheny Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than R. catawbiense.

PRICES: Each 10

18-24 inches.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-18 inches.....	1.50	12.50

Rhododendrons are not recommended except for the mountain sections.

ROSMARINUS—(Rosemary) 4 ft.

Rosmarinus officinalis. A shrubby evergreen with blue flowers borne in the axiles of the leaves; one of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs. Very effective in a border or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to six inches to facilitate transplanting.

PRICES: Each 10

18-24 inches.....	\$.75	\$6.00
12-18 inches.....	.50	4.00

RUSCUS—(Butchersbroom) 3 ft.

Ruscus aculeatus. A unique dwarf evergreen shrub, with acute or spiny bract-like leaves one-half to one and one-half inches long. Produces numerous red berries which are retained during winter.

PRICE: Each

Strong Plants.....	\$1.50
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THEA SINENSIS—(Tea Plant) 6 ft.

Thea sinensis. The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during winter large white flowers with woolly anthers, which have a resemblance to single camellias. A very desirable, low growing shrub.

PRICES: Each 10

24-30 inches.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches.....	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches.....	1.25	11.00

TRACHYCARPUS—(Palm) 12 ft.

Trachycarpus excelsa. (Windmill Palm.) A graceful and very ornamental variety. Withstands intense cold without being injured.

PRICES: Each

24-30 inches.....	\$4.00
18-24 inches.....	3.00

VIBURNUM

10 ft.

Viburnum odoratissimum. (Sweet Viburnum.) A Japanese variety with broad glossy green leaves; of spreading growth. very fragrant, pure white flowers in large panicles produced about the middle of April. A very handsome shrub, but tender.

Viburnum suspensum. (Sandankwa Viburnum.) From the Loochoo Islands. A shrub of compact, rapid growth. Leaves dark green, paler beneath. Flowers creamy, resembling the Trailing Arbutus; blooms in February or March, followed by red fruit. Does best when protected from the afternoon sun of summer. Tender.



YUCCA

Viburnum tinus. (Laurustinus.) One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth. The flowers are creamy-white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

PRICES: Each 10

24-30 inches.....	\$2.50	\$23.50
18-24 inches.....	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches.....	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches.....	1.00	8.50
8-12 inches.....	.75	6.50

YUCCA

6 ft.

Yucca aloifolia. (Spanish Bayonet, or Dagger.) The well-known native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger-shaped; flowers creamy white.

PRICES: Each 10

Five years.....	\$1.00	\$3.00
Four years.....	.75	6.00
Three years.....	.50	4.00

FRUITLAND
SPECIAL 75th ANNIVERSARY OFFER

1 Abelia.....	12-18 in.	\$.35
1 Azalea hinodegiri.....	8-10 in.	1.50
1 Nandina.....	12-15 in.	1.00
1 Viburnum tinus.....	12-15 in.	1.00
Regular price.....		\$3.85
Special 75th Anniversary Offer.....		\$3.45

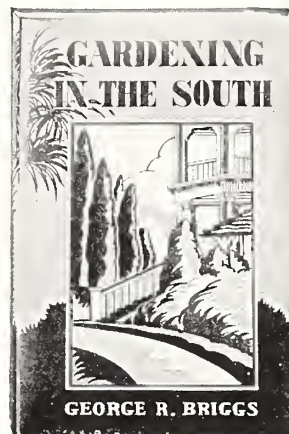
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Over 75 years' experience enables us to give you the very best



A BLOCK OF CEDRUS DEODARA AND OTHER CONIFERS

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer; but it is in winter, when the Northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the Southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

Our Conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots and then in the open ground, and are afterward several times transplanted. Therefore, we can offer our patrons plants with excellent root-systems.

To keep coniferous evergreens beautiful through the years, they should be fertilized at least once a year. The best season is in March, just before the new growth begins. Well-rotted manure is the best fertilizer to use. If this is not to be had—sheep manure and bone meal are very satisfactory. Keep the soil around the plants loosened up. If plants are in beds, these beds should be worked up at least six inches from the outside of the branches. If specimen plants, make a circle at least twelve inches outside branches of plant. Keep this free from weeds and grass.

Practically all of the conifers may be pruned, and thus keep shapely plants. The only plants not usually pruned are the Pinus and Cephalotaxus. Shearing may be done not later than May and June, as growth is slow on certain varieties, and plants would be too formal and stiff during the winter months if pruned later.

Very little spraying is necessary for coniferous evergreens—usually two sprayings of 16 tablespoonsful of Fungi-Bordo and two teaspoonful of Black Leaf 40 to each gallon of water will control the fungous and insect diseases of these plants. One spraying in May or June and another in July or August.

Arborvitae. See Thuja.

Biota. See Thuja.

CEDRUS—(Deodar Cedar) 50 ft.

Cedrus deodara. The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. A stately tree, foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$5.00	
4-5 feet	4.00	
3-4 feet	3.00	\$27.50
30-36 inches	2.50	22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50

Cedrus libani. (Cedar of Lebanon.) This historical tree needs no introduction on account of its association with antiquity and sacred writings. It is hardier than the Deodara. Foliage dark green, sometimes almost bluish.

PRICES:	Each
30-36 inches	\$3.00
24-30 inches	2.50
18-24 inches	2.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS—

Always in Favor

The figure after each name in large black type denotes ultimate height of plant.

CEPHALOTAXUS—(Yew) 4 ft.

Cephalotaxus drupacea. (Japanese Yew). This is a rare and dwarf-growing yew, almost trailing in its habit. An excellent plant for rockeries and ground covering, or where a low spreading effect is desired.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inches, spread	\$2.00
12-15 inches, spread	1.50

10-15 ft.

Cephalotaxus harringtonia. (C. Pedunculata.) Medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from one to two inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety.

PRICE:	Each
12-15 inches	\$.75



CEDRUS DEODARA.

A cordial invitation is extended to all our friends to visit us



CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA

CHAMAECYPARIS—Retinospora

(Japan Cypress) 20 ft.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (Cupressus Lawsoniana). (Lawson Cypress). These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches	1.00	9.00

12 ft.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alunei. (Blue Lawson Cypress.) Very symmetrical; foliage beautiful metallic silvery blue color; branchlets flattened and very close together. Very good for use on the coast.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

Chamaecyparis obtusa. Similar to *Chamaecyparis obtusa nana*, except that it is not dwarf in growth nor as compact.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$2.00	
15-18 inches	1.50	

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana. (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.) Very compact, foliage rich, dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes.

The most satisfactory of the dwarf *Chamaecyparis*; being irregular in outline it relieves the monotony of the more formal conifers.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	\$3.00	
15-18 inches	2.50	\$22.50
12-15 inches	2.00	17.50
10-12 inches	1.50	12.50
8-10 inches	1.00	8.50

6-10 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera argentea. (Silver Tipped Japan Cypress). A beautiful variety of very dwarf and compact growth. Ends of branches are silver tipped. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	\$1.50	
10-12 inches	1.00	

35 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea fulleri. (Retinospora fulleriana aurea.) A form of *C. pisifera filifera aurea*, but of more intense golden hue. A very beautiful and rare form.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, compact	\$5.00	
3-4 feet, compact	3.00	
2-3 feet	2.00	

25-30 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa. (Plume-like Cypress). A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$3.00	
2-3 feet	2.00	
18-24 inches	1.00	

15-25 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea. (Golden-plumed Retinospora.) This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable *Chamaecyparis*. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, very compact	\$10.00	
4-5 feet, very compact	7.00	\$60.00
3-4 feet, very compact	5.00	45.00

10-15 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa sieboldi. (Siebold Retinospora, sometimes called Biota Rosedale.) A rather dwarf, but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to a purplish hue in winter; an attractive and conspicuous variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$4.00	
2-3 feet	2.50	22.50
24-30 inches	1.50	12.50
18-24 inches	1.00	9.00

15-25 ft.

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa veitchii. (Moss Retinospora.) Rapid grower, heath-like foliage; bluish green; handsome and distinct.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.50	
18-24 inches	2.00	\$17.50

CRYPTOMERIA (Japan Cedar) 100 ft.

Cryptomeria japonica. A great favorite in Japan. Of graceful and rapid growth. Regular, pyramidal habit, the foliage somewhat resembling the Norfolk Island Pine; hardy in New England in sheltered places.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	\$5.00	\$47.50
2-3 feet	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50



CHAMAECYPARIS AND JUNIPERS IN THE NURSERY ROW

Our variety of perennials make a most colorful garden



CUNNINGHAMIA 80 ft.

Cunninghamia sinensis. (*Cunninghamia lanceolata.*) (Chinese Fir.) A beautiful tree, resembling somewhat the Araucaria. Leaves lance-like on horizontal branches, rapid and symmetrical grower. Very scarce.

PRICES:	Each
18-24 inches	\$1.50
15-18 inches	1.00



Italian Cypress

CUPRESSUS (Cypress) 60 ft.

Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis. (Columnar Italian Cypress.) This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit. Always plant in a dry sunny location, as it will not stand excessive moisture.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	\$8.00	
6-8 feet	6.00	
5-6 feet	5.00	\$15.00
4-5 feet	3.50	32.50
3-4 feet	2.50	22.50

JUNIPERUS (Juniper) 30 ft.

Juniperus communis. (Common Juniper.) One of the best and hardiest varieties with spreading, erect branches. There are several forms of this Juniper, some of them forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, compact—	\$3.50	\$32.50
3-4 feet, compact—	2.50	22.50
2-3 feet, compact—	2.00	17.50

10 ft.

Juniperus communis ashfordi. (Ashford Juniper.) Columnar Juniper, resembling Irish Juniper, but broader, healthier and longer-lived.

PRICES:	Each
2-3 feet	\$2.50
18-24 inches	2.00

4 ft.

Juniperus communis depressa. Branches ascending from procumbent base; spreading habit. Foliage green.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inches, spread	\$1.50
12-15 inches, spread	1.00

2 ft.

Juniperus communis depressa aurea. Dwarf spreading Juniper with golden tint.

PRICES:	Each
24-30 inches, spread	\$3.00
18-24 inches, spread	2.50
15-18 inches, spread	2.00

8 ft.

Juniperus communis hibernica. (Irish Juniper.) A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.00	9.00

10 ft.

Juniperus chinensis albovariegata. (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper.) Foliage somewhat similar to *Juniperus chinensis femina*, but of more compact and dwarf growth; branches beautifully variegated green and white. Very hardy.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inches	\$1.50
12-15 inches	1.00

10 ft.

Juniperus chinensis femina. (Chinese Juniper.) A beautiful variety with bright green foliage, which does not change during winter; of compact growth. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50
15-18 inches	1.00	9.00

6 ft.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer Juniper.) One of the most popular Junipers used in foundation planting. Branches grow at angle of about forty-five degrees from the stem. It is a grayish-green, summer and winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches, spread	\$3.00	
18-24 inches, spread	2.50	\$22.50
15-18 inches, spread	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, spread	1.00	9.00

10 ft.

Juniperus oblonga. (Nepaul Juniper.) Upright habit, with slender, diverging and recurring branches. Can be sheared in different shapes.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet, compact	\$6.00	
4-5 feet, compact	4.00	\$37.50
3-4 feet, compact	3.00	25.00

4 ft.

Juniperus sabina. (Savin Juniper.) Dwarf, trailing variety. Very desirable for rock work.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 inches, spread	\$1.50	\$12.50
12-15 inches, spread	1.00	9.00

2 ft.

Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia. (Tamarix-Leaved Juniper.) A dwarf, almost trailing variety of great merit. Foliage glaucous-green. Valuable for rockeries, slopes or where a trailing effect is desired.

PRICES:	Each
15-18 inches, spread	\$2.00
12-15 inches, spread	1.50

3-4 ft.

Juniperus sinensis globosa. A dwarf Juniper with dark green foliage—inclined to grow in vase shape.

PRICES:	Each
24-30 inches	\$2.50
18-24 inches	2.00
15-18 inches	1.50
12-15 inches	1.00

I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives.



Before and After Landscaping

JUNIPERUS—Continued

10-12 ft.

Juniperus sinensis stricta. A compact, slow-growing conical-shaped, grayish-green plant. Very desirable for low growing formal effects.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	.....	\$3.00
18-24 inches	.....	2.50
15-18 inches	.....	2.00

3 ft.

Juniperus squamata. (Trailing Juniper.) A very hardy variety of good merit. Foliage glaucous green. A most valuable plant for rockeries, slopes or where a trailing effect is desired.

PRICE:	Each	10
15-18 inches, spread	.....	\$2.00

50-60 ft.

Juniperus virginiana. (Red Cedar.) Our native cedar. Compact and symmetrical. Light green foliage.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-7 feet	.....	\$6.00
5-6 feet	.....	4.00
4-5 feet	.....	3.00
3-4 feet	.....	2.00

LIBOCEDRUS—(Incense Cedar) 75 ft.

Libocedrus decurrens. A tall, stately tree of compact, upright growth. Native of the Northwest Mountains. Beautiful and distinct American evergreen. Very dark green all the year. For specimens, accent or groups it is without a doubt the best plant of this type.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 feet	.....	\$5.00
4-5 feet	.....	3.50
3-4 feet	.....	2.50

PINUS—(Pine) 15 ft.

Pinus excelsa. (Bhotan Pine.) Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir."

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	.....	\$2.50
24-30 inches	.....	2.00
18-24 inches	.....	1.50
15-18 inches	.....	1.00

THUJA—(Arborvitae) American Varieties 15 ft.

Thuja occidentalis. A variety of erect form, adapting itself to a wide range of territory and soils. Very popular in the east and west for hedge purposes.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	.....	\$3.00
3-4 feet	.....	2.00
2-3 feet	.....	1.50
18-24 inches	.....	1.00

4 ft.

Thuja occidentalis globosa. (American Globe Arborvitae.) A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	.....	\$1.50
15-18 inches	.....	1.00
12-15 inches	.....	.50

15-25 ft.

Thuja occidentalis plicata. (Lobb's Arborvitae.) Tall compact grower. Foliage glossy green.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	.....	\$2.00
15-18 inches	.....	1.50

4 ft.

Thuja occidentalis pumila. (Booth Arborvitae.) A very dwarf, compact grower, with bright green foliage; globe-like form; very desirable where formal effect is desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches	.....	\$1.50
15-18 inches	.....	1.00
12-15 inches	.....	.50

THUJA—Asiatic Varieties (Biota)

10-30 ft.

Thuja orientalis. (Oriental Arborvitae.) A beautiful conifer without the golden tint. Variable in form, but the plants we offer are very fine and will prove most satisfactory.

We shear our plants several times a year and give them plenty of space to develop, insuring you a compact plant.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-7 feet	.....	\$5.00
5-6 feet	.....	4.00
4-5 feet	.....	3.00
3-4 feet	.....	2.00
2-3 feet	.....	1.00

25 ft.

Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua. (Goldspire Arborvitae.) Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold; some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. As its name implies, it is most conspicuous; easily grown. Has stood temperature of 20 degrees below zero.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches	.....	\$3.00
24-30 inches	.....	2.00
18-24 inches	.....	1.50

A sitting of beautiful flowering shrubs makes a home out of a house.



THUJA—Asiatic Varieties (Biota)—

Continued

8 ft.

Thuja orientalis aurea nana. (Biota aurea nana.) (Berckman's Golden Arborvitae.) The most popular Thuja grown. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. For window boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is desirable where it is too cold for Palms and other decorative plants. For formal planting it is at its best when planted in high, well-drained soils, and in a protected situation the plants have stood 15 below zero without injury.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$3.00	\$27.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches	1.00	9.00



THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA PYRAMIDALIS

25 ft.

Thuja orientalis aurea pyramidalis. (Golden Pyramidal Arborvitae.) Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet	\$4.00
3-4 feet	3.00
30-36 inches..	2.50
24-30 inches..	2.00
18-24 inches..	1.50

10-20 ft.

Thuja orientalis bakeri. (Baker's Compact Arborvitae.) A new variety, a hybrid of Rosedale arborvitae. Stands heat and drought well. Does not take on character until about four feet high, when it fills

out to form a pyramid, broad at base, tapering to a blunt point at top. Has soft light green foliage.

PRICE:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$3.50	\$32.50

8 ft.

Thuja orientalis bonita. A beautiful, broad, cone-shaped Arborvitae of unequalled richness, in color and perfection of form. The most attractive and useful of all varieties. Makes uniformly perfect growth, every twig being placed naturally in correct position. Slow growth makes it desirable where other shrubs would over-grow. An ideal Arborvitae for the finest plantings.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches, spread	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches, spread	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, spread	1.50	12.50
12-15 inches, spread	1.00	9.00



THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA NANA

The most popular

THUJA grown

Originated at

Our Nurseries

Augusta

Thuja orientalis compacta. A dwarf arborvitae of compact habit similar to Thuja orientalis aurea nana, but color a bright green.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches	\$2.50	\$22.50
18-24 inches	2.00	17.50

6 ft.

Thuja orientalis fruitlandi. A green type of the Thuja orientalis aurea nana. Very dwarf. Does not change its color during winter.

PRICES:	Each
12-15 inches	\$1.50
10-12 inches	1.00

10-15 ft.

Thuja orientalis pyramidalis. (Oriental Pyramidal Arborvitae.) In this we have succeeded in getting a form of the pyramidal arborvitae which does not become brown during winter, but retains constantly its bright-green color; of compact and pyramidal habit. A plant which fills a long-felt want.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 feet	\$3.50	
30-36 inches	2.50	\$22.50
24-30 inches	2.00	17.50
18-24 inches	1.50	12.50

15-25 ft.

Thuja texana glauca. (Texas Blue Arborvitae.) A strong grower—tall and slender with blue foliage.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 feet	\$4.00
3-4 feet	3.00

FRUITLAND

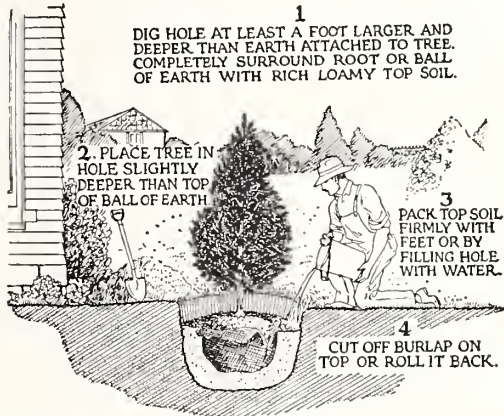
SPECIAL 75th ANNIVERSARY OFFER

1 Cedrus deodara	24-30 in.	\$2.00
1 Juniperus communis	2-3 ft.	2.00
1 Thuja orientalis	2-3 ft.	1.00
Regular price		\$5.00
Special 75th Anniversary Offer.....		\$4.45

Have you planned a definite program for your "Outdoor Living Rooms?"



How to Properly Plant Evergreens



1 DIG HOLE AT LEAST A FOOT LARGER AND DEEPER THAN EARTH ATTACHED TO TREE. COMPLETELY SURROUND ROOT OR BALL OF EARTH WITH RICH LOAMY TOP SOIL.

2 PLACE TREE IN HOLE SLIGHTLY DEEPER THAN TOP OF BALL OF EARTH

3 PACK TOP SOIL FIRMLY WITH FEET OR BY FILLING HOLE WITH WATER.

4 CUT OFF BURLAP ON TOP OR ROLL IT BACK.

5 ADD LOOSE SOIL UNTIL THE HOLE IS FILLED AND PACK FIRMLY AND LEAVE LIBERAL SUPPLY OF LOOSE EARTH ON TOP.

PLANTING EVERGREENS

Nearly all plants taken from the open ground are lifted with a ball of earth around the roots. This is wrapped in moss, excelsior, or burlap. Plants with burlap around the ball may be planted with the burlap left on. Before filling the hole, cut the string to loosen the burlap and release it from the ball. It need not be removed from under the plant. When moss or excelsior wrapping is about the earth ball, this wrapping must be carefully removed. In no case should the earth about the roots be disturbed. If the ball of earth falls away from the roots the plant must be defoliated and cut back. It is advisable to prune severely and defoliate such plants as Camphor, Elaeanus, Ilex, Lauro-cerasus, Ligustrums, Neriums, Photinia, and Quercus.

Preparing the soil properly will give the best results. Dig holes of ample size. Place a layer of rich top soil mixed with compost in the bottom of the hole, set plant at proper depth and fill hole half full with earth. At this point pour in water freely, but do not wash soil from roots. Allow water to settle, put in more soil and firm it about the roots; then fill up the hole. Place a mulch of well rotted leaves to a depth of from four to six inches about the plants for protection in winter and summer.

FRUITLAND GROWN ROSES

The Best Roses for Southern Gardens

ALL of the roses described in this catalog have been thoroughly tested. We try out annually all of the leading new sorts, many of which will never appear in our catalog, as they failed to measure up to our standard. Before sending roses to our clients we must be assured that they are good growers and free bloomers. Of course, some roses will give better results in certain localities than others, and some of the forcing roses will not stand in open ground, and vice-versa. Strong, field-grown roses have always been one of our specialties. For many years our roses have been noted for their sturdiness and unusual vigor. Roses grown at Augusta are giving splendid results in Northern sections.

Our soil is especially adapted to developing the rose properly. Our one-year, field-grown plants equal the average two-year field-grown plants of the North and West.

No garden, it matters not how small, is complete without roses, and every landscape scheme should be provided with a place for the rose.

Roses Are Easy to Grow

The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy, it is advisable to add a good proportion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open, sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds, and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well-rotted cow manure or liquid manure; apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. As soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in a rose bed, but use a digging fork; this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

The Finest NEW ROSES

From the many new rose introductions, we have secured a few of the most beautiful varieties, which we have thoroughly tested and can recommend to our customers. Please note that there is no reduction or ten rate on these varieties, as they are scarce and hard to procure.

The letter following each Rose denotes the class to which it belongs: (T) Tea, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (H. W.) Hybrid Wichuriana, (C.) China, (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual, (Nois.) Noisette, (Per.) Pernetiana, (P.) Polyantha, (W.) Wichuriana, (Bour.) Bourbon, (Laev.) Laevigata.

New Bush Roses

Betty Unrichard. (H. T.) A pretty combination of colors, inner face of petals delicate salmon pink to carmine, outside glowing carmine with coppery sheen and orange suffusion; well-formed medium-sized flowers of good substance and sweet scented.

Padre. (H. T.) Coppery-scarlet with bright yellow at base of petals. Semi-double with 15 to 20 petals, often curiously notched, strong erect grower; exceptionally free flowering.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. (H. T.) A fine rose of a vigorous habit, with good shaped blooms carried erect on long stiff stems. Orange-yellow, becoming lighter at the edges of the petals. Fragrant.

Talisman. (T.) Golden yellow, stained with copper-red and orange, rose on the inside of petals.

Price, each\$1.50

ORDER ROSES EARLY

It should be understood that perfect flowers can not be had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint. Order early and plant early for best results.

The love of flowers, encouraged in a child, is a great asset in the building of character.



You Can Succeed With Roses If You Follow Our Instructions

PLANTING. We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within three to six inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about one inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set two or three inches below the level. Fill the hole half-full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed. Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

SPRAYING. The common trouble with roses is caused mostly by aphids and thrips, black spot and powdery mildew. Aphids, or green plant-lice, are sucking insects and attack the new growth of either the shoot or bud. Thrips also work on the new growth, but usually in the flower, causing them to fail to open, turning brown and withering up. Aphids may be removed by a strong stream from the hose. Both pests can be handled by spraying with a mixture of one pound of Sulpho-Tobacco soap and one ounce of Black-Leaf 40, or other tobacco extract, to eight gallons of water. Dissolve the soap in

the water by boiling, add the Black-Leaf 40, and spray thoroughly.

For thrip the best treatment is to cut off all open and partly open flowers early in the morning before spraying, and put the flowers in a bucket of water with ½-inch of kerosene floating on the surface.

Black-spot causes the leaves to turn yellow and drop off, and will be found in the dark areas of the leaves. Powdery mildew appears on young leaves and shoots. The best spray is Bordeaux Mixture or one of the prepared Bordeaux Compounds used as a spray at intervals of a week or ten days until the disease is checked.

PRUNING AFTER THE FIRST YEAR. This should not be done too early in the winter in this section. We have found from experience that if roses are trimmed before January 1st, they sometimes, during warm winters, start an early growth, and consequently the plants are killed by the heavy frosts in February. About two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off, and all of the small, weak shoots and all decayed wood cut out. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these decay and injure the plants. The more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Climbing roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem.

BUSH ROSES—Specially Tested

Alexander Hill Gray. (T.) Its color is a solid deep yellow throughout.

American Beauty. (H. P.) This is the well-known rose of dark pink or carmine color; very fragrant.

Cecile Brunner. (H. Pol.) This is the popular Baby Pink or "Sweet-heart" rose. Color blush, shaded light salmon-pink; distinct and desirable. Makes a handsome miniature rose.

Columbia. (H. T.) Pink deepening to a glowing shade of pink as the bud opens, blooms measuring six inches across. A peculiarity of this rose is that the shades become more intense until full maturity of flower.

Crusader. (H. T.) Blooms big and double and in color a rich velvety crimson. A fine, healthy variety and vigorous grower.

Devonlensis (T.) An old favorite. Creamy-white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer.

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Soft, light rose, with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.

Etoile de France. (H. T.) A beautiful shade of clear, crimson velvet; very fragrant.

Etoile de Holland. (H. T.) Flower bright red, of medium size, fairly full, deliciously perfumed. Upright and vigorous.

Francis Scott Key. (H. T.) A very double, slightly fragrant, rich crimson rose. A good variety.

Frau Karl Druschki. White American Beauty. (H. P.) This is deservedly one of the most popular roses grown; flowers pure white; perfect in form; very free bloomer, strong grower, perfectly hardy everywhere. A truly magnificent rose.

F. R. Patzer. (H. T.) Beautiful and free-blooming; robust, of erect growth; profuse bloomer; flowers creamy-buff, back of petals pink, as the bud opens it changes to light pink. Very fragrant.

General Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Bright shining crimson; very fragrant; good bloomer.



M. P. WILDER

Hadley. (H. T.) Deep, rich, velvety crimson. Well formed buds on long stiff stems. Very fragrant.

Helan Gould. (Balduin.) (H. T.) Rosy pink; long pointed buds. Fine.

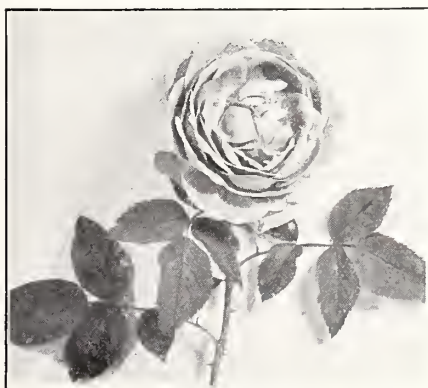
Hoosier Beauty. (H. T.) Crimson scarlet with darker shadings. Buds of good length with stiff stems. A good grower.

Fruitland roses are the best for southern gardens



BUSH ROSES—(Continued)

- J. B. Clark** (H. P.) The color is unique among roses, being deep scarlet shaded blackish-crimson; flowers large and beautifully formed.
- Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.** (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best white Hybrid Tea grown.
- Killarney.** (H. T.) A favorite rose, of brilliant silvery pink; beautiful in bud; flowers large; free bloomer and strong grower.
- Lady Ashtown.** (H. T.) Satiny buds and blooms of deep shining pink, with a yellow glow at base of petals; high center, double, and quite fragrant. Plant is strong, free blooming and hardy, but needs protection against disease.
- Lady Hillingdon.** (T.) Apricot-yellow; beautiful bud; strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer; excellent.
- Magna Charta.** (H. P.) Bright, rosy-carmine. A standard variety.
- Maman Cochet.** (T.) Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery-rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. We can confidently recommend it.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** (H. P.) Cherry carmine; free bloomer, very fine.
- Meteor.** (H. T.) Dark velvety-crimson shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.
- Mme. Butterfly.** (H. T.) A new rose and one that is in great demand. A sport of Ophelia, but with more blooms and more petals to the bloom. Color bright pink, with lovely deeper center.
- Mme. Caroline Testout.** (H. T.) A magnificent Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink.
- Mme. Jenny Gillemot.** (H. T.) Deep saffron-yellow, opening canary, with dark golden shadings.
- Mme. Jules Grolez.** (H. T.) Satiny-rose color; flowers large; very double; a profuse and free bloomer.
- Mrs. Charles Bell.** (H. T.) Shell pink, a sport of the well-known Radiance. Very desirable.
- Ophelia.** (H. T.) Brilliant salmon flesh, shaded with rose on outer edge of petals. Very fragrant.
- Orange King.** (D. Pol.) (New). Bud small; flower small, double, deep orange-yellow, in large clusters. Bushy, free bloomer.
- Orleans.** (D. Pol.) Deep cerise, with a distinct white center. Showiest and daintiest of the dwarf Polyanthas. Flowers excellent for cutting purposes.



MAGNA CHARTA

ROSE PRICES

(Except Where Noted)

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra strong, field-grown, two years..	.75	\$6.00
Strong, field-grown, one year.....	.50	4.00

- Paul Neyron.** (H. P.) The flowers are immense, probably the largest rose. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; double and full; finely scented.
- President Taft.** (H. T.) A beautiful shade of deep, shining pink; blooms very large and of fine form; very fragrant.
- President Wilson.** (H. T.) A very fine salmon-pink rose with large flowers on erect stems. Good bloomer.
- Radiance.** (H. T.) Brilliant rosy-carmine, shaded with rich pink tints, large and full, strong, upright stems.
- Rapture.** (H. T.) A second generation sport through Butterfly. Intensely brilliant in its vivid coloring of bright apricot, coral, rose and gold. Is of medium size and is borne singly on long stem. Has more petals than its parent and produces more blooms per plant than Butterfly. Like parent in habit of growth but stronger.
- Red Radiance.** (H. T.) A splendid even shade of clear red. A vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.
- Rhea Reid.** (H. T.) One of the best roses of recent introduction. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red.
- Richmond.** (H. T.) Pure, rich scarlet; very free and continuous flowering. A splendid forcer.
- Souv. de la Malmaison.** (Bour.) Large, very full, flesh-colored flowers. A very free bloomer. An old favorite.
- Sunburst.** (H. T.) This beautiful rose has been thoroughly tested, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its color. The color is a most pleasing shade of yellow and orange; buds long and pointed. A grand rose.
- Templar** (H. T.) Bud medium size, globular; flower medium size, double globular, very lasting. Vigorous, upright, abundant and continuous bloomer. A new forcing rose which is making its way into the garden. Clear bright red, exceedingly double form and with fine strong stems. Few thorns. Perfumed.
- White Killarney.** (H. T.) A pure white sport of the popular pink Killarney. Identical in every way with the parent, except it is pure white in color.
- White Maman Cochet.** (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb rose.
- William Shean.** (H. T.) Strong grower, throwing up long, stiff canes, crowned with large, pointed flowers of a Killarney-pink. Fine form; free and perpetual bloomer. A wonderful rose.
- Wm. R. Smith.** (T.) Creamy white with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Beauty. (Cl. H. P.) Crimson flower three to four inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally in summer.

Our store of information is free for the asking.



CLIMBING ROSES—Continued

American Pillar. (H. W.) Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamens. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber.

Banksian, White. (B.) The flowers of this very desirable rose are pure white, violet-scented, very small, double and borne in umbels of twelve to fifteen blossoms. Spring bloomer.

Banksian, Yellow. (B) Small, double, sulphur-yellow flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower.

Cherokee, White. (Laev.) The well-known Cherokee of the South, where it has become naturalized; it is, however, a native of China. A vigorous and rampant climber. Large, single white, fragrant flowers produced in early spring in great profusion; evergreen; foliage bright, glossy green; most desirable for pergolas and trellis. Will climb to tree tops.

Devoniensis. (Cl. T.) An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer.

Double Cherokee. (Laev.) This is a double form of the popular Cherokee rose. The flowers are two and one-half to three inches in diameter, very double, similar to the White Banksian. A desirable evergreen climber, blooming in late spring.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. (H. W.) Flowers when open run four inches and over in diameter. The center is built high, petals beautifully undulated and cupped. The color is a remarkably delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center.

Emily Gray. (H. W.) A new yellow rose with glossy, undulated holly-like foliage. The buds are long and flowers of golden yellow are large and semi-double.

Etoile de France. (Cl. T.) A climbing form of clear, crimson velvet; very fragrant.

Glenn Dale. (H. W.) Perfectly hardy; vigorous but not rampant, with heavy dark green hybrid-tea-like foliage, resistant to black spot and mildew. Long lemon-colored buds; uniform in shape like hybrid tea; borne in clusters of up to 20 flowers on laterals long enough for cutting. The flowers which are slightly fragrant, open to cream-white; are fairly double, large and produced in one crop.

Helen Gould. (Cl. H. T.) A grand climber. Similar in color to the bush form.

Hawatha. (H. W.) Brilliant ruby-carmine; clear white eye; very distinct; vigorous grower; almost evergreen.

Jacotte. (H. W.) Bud large, orange and yellow; flower large, semi-double, open, lasting; deep coppery yellow tinted coppery red; borne, several together, on long, strong stem; fragrant. Blooms profusely in May and June.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. (Cl. H. T.) (Mrs. Robert Peary.) Similar to the bush form. Vigorous.

Killarney. (Cl. H. T.) An exact counterpart of Killarney except that it is of vigorous climbing habit; deep shell pink.

Lady Gay. (H. W.) A bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later, the flowers being larger and fewer to the cluster.

Lady Hillingdon. (Cl. T.) Apricot-yellow; beautiful bud; strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer; excellent.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (Cl. H. T.) A rampant climber; beautiful glowing pink. You can't beat it.

Maman Cochet. (Cl. T.) A very fine rose. Here we have an exact counterpart of that popular variety, except that it is a vigorous climber.

Marechal Niel. (Nois.) Deep chrome yellow. Climbs to a great height and blooms in rich profusion. A great favorite. Budded only.

Mary Wallace. (H. W.) One of the best and loveliest Wichurianas yet discovered. Flowers of a bright, clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals; semi-double and well formed.

Meteor. (Cl. H. T.) Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. (H. W.) Vivid scarlet; shaded crimson, makes a brilliant display for a long period of time in the garden. A wonderful new climbing rose. Also budded.

Pillar of Gold. (Cl. T.) Rosy-pink, base of petals yellow. Sometimes almost solid pink. Very large and double in center.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Cl. H. T.) Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous habit. The best red climber. Also budded.

Reve d'Or. (Climbing Safrano.) (Nois.) Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. Extra fine.

Silver Moon (H. W.) Pure, silvery white; large blooms; vigorous growth.

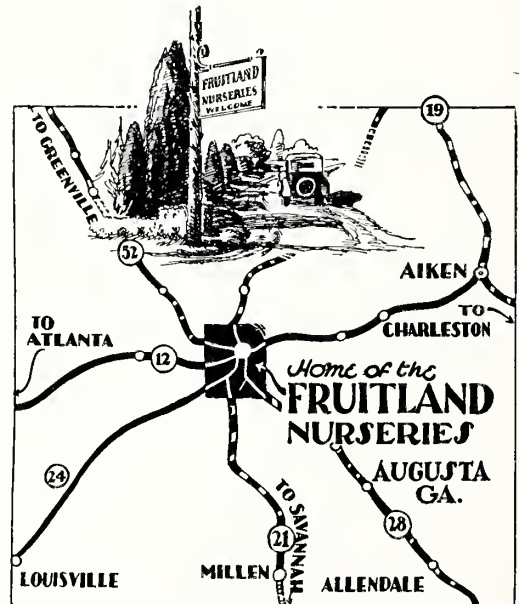
Souv. de Wooton. (H. P.) Bright magenta red, richly shaded crimson; very double and fine climber.

Tausendschon or Thousand Beauties. (Mult.) Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns.

White Maman Cochet. (Cl. T.) A climbing form that will become as popular a climber as its parent has as a bush rose. White flowers tinged pink.

William Allen Richardson. (Nois.) Orange-yellow; center coppery-yellow.

WE WANT YOU TO VISIT US



Plant more climbing roses



VINES—Climbing and Trailing Varieties

You Get the Very Best
From Us

VINES are indispensable for many ornamental uses in your yard. They offer charm and beauty wherever they are used. Often they decorate barren, unsightly objects.

Perennial vines, once firmly established, continue to increase indefinitely, at least during a period of years. Many vines, such as the Wistaria and the Ivy, are seen on buildings hundreds of years old, and, in general, the average long-lived vine will outlive its period of usefulness on any building.

All of our vines are easily cultivated. Once they are properly planted and trained, they require very little further attention.

Possibly no climbers offer greater possibilities as ornaments than Clematis paniculata, Trachelospermum, and Wistaria; while Bignonias and Climbing Roses are very useful for trellised hedges.

Nearly all of the vines listed here are hardy in the North.



AMPELOPSIS—(Ivy)

Ampelopsis tricuspidata. (Japanese or Boston Ivy.) A deciduous vine of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong plants, field-grown \$.30 \$2.50

ANTIGONON—(Mexican Rose)

Antigonon leptopus. (Rosa-De-Montana.) (Mexican Rose.) A beautiful climbing plant with tuberous roots; blooms freely from June until fall. Beautiful, rosy-pink flowers produced in large racemes. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. In this section tops die down in winter; it is, therefore, advisable to protect the roots with a mulching of leaves. Vine does not begin growth until April. Delivery after April 1st.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong, from pots..... \$.50 \$4.00
Smaller plants \$.30 2.50

BIGNONIA—(Trumpet Vine)

Bignonia capreolata. (Cross Vine.) A very handsome vigorous-growing evergreen, native climber, producing in early April a great profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers about two inches long, yellow-red on outside, yellow throat. Hardy in North.

PRICE: Each 10
Strong plants, from pots..... \$.50 \$4.00

Bignonia grandiflora. (Chinese Trumpet creeper.) A very desirable deciduous variety of medium growth. Can be kept trimmed as a bush, in which form it is very effective. Flowers very large, deep orange; commences to bloom in May and continues nearly the entire summer.

Bignonia Mad Gallen. In all respects similar to grandiflora, except flowers are deeper shade of orange.
PRICE EACH \$.75

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS

CLEMATIS

Clematis jackmani. (Jackman Clematis.) Large and intense violet purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the most popular large flowering Clematis.

Clematis Madam Edouard Andre. Large; violet-red; strong grower and free bloomer.

PRICE: Each 10
Two year, extra strong..... \$1.00

Clematis paniculata. (Sweet Autumn Clematis.) Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. Has fragrant flowers in profusion and handsome foliage.

PRICE: Each 10
Two years, extra strong, field grown..... \$.25 \$2.00

NOTE—Clematis do best in deep, rich soil. As soon as the plants are set out, supports on which to climb should be provided.

On account of the large flowering Clematis being hard to handle, even in packing, we cannot agree to handle any that do not live.

FICUS—(Climbing Fig)

Ficus pumila. (F. repens.) An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta. Delivery after April 1st.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Extra strong, from 3½ inch pots.... \$.35 \$3.00 \$25.00
Strong, from 2½ inch pots..... .25 2.00 15.00

GELSEMIUM—(Jessamine)

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Jessamine.) Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring.

PRICES: Each 10
Extra strong \$.75 \$6.00
Strong clumps, nursery-grown..... .50 4.00

Gelsemium sempervirens flore plena. (Double Yellow Jessamine.) A very rare sub-variety of our native Yellow Jessamine, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in the conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter.

PRICE Each
Strong clump \$.75

CRAPE MYRTLES
make very attractive
roadside plantings.

Vines add color and shadows to an otherwise blank expanse.



HEDERA—(Ivy)

Hedera canariensis. (H. algeriensis.) (Algerian Ivy.) A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

Hedera helix. (English Ivy.) Too well known to need description.

Hedera helix gracilis. (Small-leaved English Ivy.) Like English Ivy except that the leaves are small.

PRICES:

	Each	10	100
Heavy	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Strong .....	.25	2.00	15.00

Hedera colchica. (Persian Ivy.) A high-climbing vine with the young growth covered by golden-yellow scales, broadly cordate almost entire bright-green leaves of firm texture.

Hedera helix tricolor. Variegated English Ivy. A rare variety with leaves a little larger than Hedera helix. Very distinctive.

PRICE:

2½ inch pots.....	Each	\$.35
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Hedera helix. (English Ivy.)

PRICE:

Extra large, 6-inch pots	Each	\$.50
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Honeysuckle. See Lonicera.
Japanese or Boston Ivy. See Amelopsis.

KADSURA

Kadsura japonica. (Scarlet Kadsura.) A very handsome hardy Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves four to five inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance; flowers inconspicuous. In winter the clusters of small fruit, when ripe, are very attractive.

PRICE:

	Each	10
Strong, two years.....	\$.50	\$4.50

LONICERA—(Honeysuckle)

Lonicera heckrottii. (Everblooming Honeysuckle.) Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continuously from early spring till winter.

Lonicera japonica halliana. (Hall Japanese Honeysuckle.) A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow are borne in great profusion in late spring



WISTARIA

Shade trees are an absolute necessity to comfort as well as health



TRACHELOSPERMUM

or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Good for trellis and ground covers.

Lonicera sempervirens sulphurea. Similar to native honeysuckle, except flowers are yellow. Usually blooms when plant is two or three years old.

PRICES:

	Each	10
Three years, extra strong.....	\$.50	\$4.50
Two years, strong .....	.35	3.00

TRACHELOSPERMUM—(Star-jasmine)

Trachelospermum jasminoides. (Rhynchospermum jasminoides.) (Star-jasmine.) The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing plant; producing in abundance from April until July, fragrant star-shaped, white flowers. Is most conspicuous when in full bloom. Makes a thick screen.

PRICES:

	Each	10	100
Extra strong, from pots.....	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
Strong, from pots .....	.40	3.00	25.00

VINCA—(Periwinkle)

Vinca major. (Bigleaf Periwinkle.) An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than V. minor; excellent for vases, rock work and bordering slopes.

PRICES:

	Each	10	100	1000
Strong clumps, from open ground	\$.25	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$60.00

Vinca minor. (Common Periwinkle.) A well-known trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark-green, but smaller than V. major.

PRICE:

	Each	10
Strong clumps from open ground.....	\$.35	\$2.50

WISTARIA

All of our Wistarias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wistarias which are grown from seed.

Wistaria sinensis. (Chinese Wistaria.) The well-known, single purple variety; free bloomer.

Wistaria sinensis alba. (White Chinese Wistaria.) White flowering; a beautiful, graceful climber.

Wistaria sinensis florepiena. (Double-flowering Wistaria.) Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterward it blooms freely.

PRICES:

	Each	10
Three years, grafted.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Two years, grafted.....	.75	6.00



HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS



GARDEN MADE COLORFUL WITH PERENNIALS FROM FRUITLAND NURSERIES

These Varieties Will Do Well

FOR the person who is a lover of flower gardens and who attempts to procure definite color combinations during different periods of the growing season annually, there are no better plants to select than some of our hardy perennials.

Their beautiful flowers come year after year with little care and they will make your garden or border a bower of beauty.

Children are naturally lovers of flowers and with perennial plants you can give them an opportunity to grow and play where flowers are always at hand. A selection from the following list, the choicest and the hardiest, will bring you much satisfaction and enjoyment. By planting some perennials of each variety, you will obtain a succession of bloom through the season.

CANNA

Hungaria, pink			
King Humbert, red			
Richard Wallace, yellow			
President, red			
Yellow King Humbert, yellow			
	Each	10	100
PRICE	\$.10	\$.85	\$7.50

COLOCASIA

Colocasia esculenta. (Elephant Ear.) This plant is too well known to need describing.			
	Each	10	
PRICE	\$.25	\$2.00	

DAISY

Bellis (English Double). Double Pink, Double White.			
PRICE		\$2.50	per 100

DELPHINIUM

Belladonna. One of the most continuous blooming varieties. Spikes of clear turquoise blue blossoms.			
PRICE .....			.25c each

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

Newport. Pink blossoms, excellent for cutting.			
PRICE .....			.25c each

ERYTHRINA (Coral Tree)

Erythrina crista-galli. A satisfactory perennial. Very showy in late summer with butterfly-like deep crimson flowers. Prune back heavily each fall.			
PRICE .....			.75c each

HEMEROCALLIS

Hemerocallis flava. (Lemon Day Lily.) Yellow.			
Hemerocallis fulva. (Tawny Day Lily.) Orange.			

Hemerocallis fulva floreplena. (Double Tawny Day Lily.) Orange.			
Hemerocallis thunbergi. (Japanese Day Lily.) Yellow		Each	10
PRICE		\$.20	\$1.50

HOLLYHOCKS

Double Hollyhocks. Crimson, white, maroon and pink. No perennial garden is complete without some.		Each	10
PRICE		\$.20	\$1.75

IBERIS (Hardy Candytuft)

Iberis sempervirens. A dwarf variety with evergreen foliage and large spikes of white blossoms.			
PRICE: Strong clumps .....			.25c each

GLADIOLI

The Most Satisfactory Cut Flowers.

Gladioli in your garden will prove doubly valuable and enjoyable. Not only do they provide beautiful garden coloring during the summer months, but they also furnish excellent cut flowers for the house. They last longer when cut than any other and they open up best in water.

We offer a few of the finest, noted for their large size and strong color markings.

By planting these flowers at various intervals you may enjoy them continuously all summer.

Alice Tiplady. A grand, large Primulinus. Orange saffron color.			
America. Soft lavender pink. Very popular. Large blossoms.			
Anna Eberius. Violet purple, heavily blotched with rich purple.			
Butterfly. Large pale, salmon-yellow ruffled flowers.			
Challenger. Dark, rich, velvety-red color.			
E. J. Shaylor. Rose carmine. Rich purple feathers on lower petals. Ruffled flowers.			
Flaming Vale. Large, deep cardinal-red flowers. Throat a little deeper.			
Halley. Salmon pink, shaded purple and red on yellow. Early.			

Mulch Perennial Plants with granulated peat moss.



GLADIOLI—Continued

- Highland Laddie. Large, beautiful pink.
 - Indian Maid. Peach blossom pink with deep throat.
 - Le Marcehal Foch. Soft lavender pink. Early.
 - Lily White. Ivory with rich cream at center. Early.
 - Mary Pickford. Creamy-white with throat of soft sulphur yellow.
 - Mrs. Francis King. Light scarlet with rose tint. Lighter throat.
 - Mrs. Frank Peadleton. Bright rose-pink on a pure white ground. There is a giant blotch of rich carmine red on lower petals.
 - 1910 Rose. Vivid rose, striking white midribs. Very early.
 - Wilbrinck. Flesh pink, lower petals sprayed purple. Very early.
 - Schwaben. Smooth sulphur-yellow, with lower petals deep canary with a violet blotch. Very showy.
- PRICES: 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.



POOLS ARE BECOMING VERY POPULAR

SPECIAL COLLECTION

A splendid mixture of fine varieties. In it you will find a rich combination of bright colored flowers.

Fruitland Mixture of Large Flowering Gladioli

Prices: 50c per dozen \$3.75 per 100

LANTANA

- Lantana. A fine bedding plant, also used in porch boxes. Blooms from spring until frost. Delivery after April 1st.
- Aurora. Tall, orange and coppery red.
- Helvia. Pale canary, shading to a deep yellow center.
- La Pluie D'Or. Pure yellow, dwarf grower.
- Leo Dex. Open, orange scarlet, changes to dark maroon; robust.
- Lyre. Pure white with yellow center; large flowering.
- Mellissipolia. Large flowers, sulphur yellow, tinged pink.
- Mer Jaune. A beautiful semi-dwarf variety; bearing in profusion golden yellow blossoms.
- Tall Pink.
- Tall Orange.
- Dwarf Orange.

PRICE: From 2½-inch pots, Each 10
\$.15 \$1.00

LILIES (Aquatic Plants)

HARDY LILIES

- Gloriosa. Carmine rose blossoms 5 in. in diameter... Each \$4.00
- Marliacea alba. White blossoms 4 in. in diameter... 1.50
- Marliacea carnea. Pink blossoms 4 in. in diameter... 1.50
- Marliacea chromatella. Yellow blossoms 4 in. in diameter... 2.00
- Rose Arcy. Pink blossoms 6 in. in diameter... 2.50

STAR LILIES

- Lavender—4-in. blossoms 2.00
- Sky Blue—4-in. blossoms 2.00

TROPICAL LILIES

- August Koch. Purple lilac blossoms 5 in. in diameter. 2.50
- Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Sky-blue, 8 in. 2.50
- Independence. Pink, 5 in. 5.00
- Panama Pacific. Reddish-purple with yellow center, 5 in. 2.50

NIGHT BLOOMING LILIES

- George Huster. Brilliant crimson..... 2.50
- Juno. White, 8 in. 1.50

PAEONIA

Peonia. (Peony.) We offer Peonies in white, red and pink. Peonies do best in rich, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall.

- Edulis Superba. Pink.
- Festiva Maxima. White.
- Louis Van Houtte. Red.

PRICE: Each 10
\$.75 \$6.00

PANSIES

Transplanted plants \$2.50 per 100
Not transplanted \$1.00 per 100

PHLOX

- Phlox. A hardy perennial. Pink, white, red.
- Mrs. Jennings. White.
- Rheinlander. Salmon-pink, claret eye.
- R. P. Struthers. Bright, rosy red.
- Rhyndstrom. Pink.

Phlox subulata rosea. (Moss Pink.) Six inches. A low-growing evergreen with moss-like foliage and pink flowers. Fine for borders and rockeries.

Phlox subulata lilacina. Same as rosea, except flowers are lilac.

PRICE: Each 10
From pots \$.25 \$2.00
Phlox collection, 10 plants our selection, three colors, \$1.50

SEDUM—(Stonecrop)

These plants are especially adapted to rock gardens and borders of pools.

- Acre. (Golden Moss). Sarmentosa. Spectabilis.
- Album. Sexangulare. Stoloniferum.
- Kamschatcicum. Sieboldi. Stoloniferum coccineum.

PRICE Each 10
\$.20 \$1.50

VERBENA

- Beauty of Oxford. Cerise red.
- Lavender.
- White.

Delivery after April 1st.

PRICE: Each 10 100
Potted plants \$.15 \$1.25 \$10.00

VIOLETS

Viola odorata. (Sweet purple violet.) Very fragrant.

PRICE: 100
Strong plants \$4.00

Spray your trees, it pays



Hardy Ornamental Grasses

For Attractive Lawn Effects

THESE interesting grasses are very effective as ornamental screens or for planting in masses and groups on the lawn, or at the edges for borders and pools. All of these grasses have individual characteristics, making them striking in appearance, and decidedly ornamental.

Many of the ornamental grasses can be combined with the herbaceous flowers to attain effective and interesting grouping in the border, their graceful plumage forming a delightful contrast to the flowering plants.

All varieties of ornamental grasses listed here are hardy. They will live from year to year, ever increasing in beauty. If you have none growing on your place now, be sure and include a few plants with your order.

ARUNDO—(Giant Reed)

Arundo donax. (Giant Reed.) A fine hardy variety with long green leaves.

Arundo donax variegata. (Striped Giant Reed.) A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white, very striking.

PRICE:	Each	10
Strong roots	\$.35	\$3.00

Bambusa. See *Phyllostachys*.

CORTADERIA—(Pampasgrass)

Gynerium

Cortaderia argentea. (Common Pampasgrass.) With silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

Cortaderia Roi de Roses. (Pink Pampas Grass.) Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color. A very beautiful and scarce variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra heavy clumps, 18-24 in. in diameter....	\$3.00	\$27.50
Extra heavy clumps, 12-15 in. in diameter..	2.00	17.50
Strong clumps, 8 in. in diameter.....	1.00	8.00
Strong clumps, 5-6 in. in diameter.....	.75	6.00
Strong clumps, 4 in. in diameter.....	.50	4.00

PHYLLOSTACHYS—(Bambusa)

Bamboos are the most ornamental plants of their type grown, giving to their plantings a graceful, exotic appearance, which no other plant can. Bamboos will grow in any location. They do not require a wet location, though they will grow in such. For the first year it will be necessary to water the plants, especially through dry periods. Very little top growth may be expected the first season. This usually begins the second season, and a clump or screen may be had the third season. Bamboos are very desirable to screen unsightly objects. The canes may be used for a number of purposes, such as fishing rods and light fences. Our Bamboos are all evergreen.

20 ft.

Phyllostachys aurea. (Golden Japanese Bamboo.) A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems. Leaves green and drooping; very numerous delicate branches. One of the hardiest Bamboos.

30 ft.

Phyllostachys green. (Green Bamboo.) A very hardy variety which is of rapid growth, spreading by rootstocks. Should be given plenty of space of develop.

30-50 ft.

Phyllostachys bambusoides. (Japanese Timber Bamboo.) The tallest of all the Bamboos. Spreads slowly. Very desirable.

PRICES	Each	10
Extra strong divisions	\$.75	\$6.00
Strong divisions .....	.50	4.00
Clumps balled and burlapped for immediate effect—	\$2.00	to \$5.00 each.

FRUITLAND LAWN SEED for BEAUTIFUL LAWNS

Special Southern Evergreen "Fruitland Mixture"

FOR a number of years we have tested many grasses to determine which one would stand best in the South. We have finally succeeded in obtaining one, our "Fruitland Mixture," which has given most satisfactory results, and we have not yet seen a better lawn grass for this section than our mixture produces. It is composed only of such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat and drought-resisting qualities. These grasses are most carefully blended, resulting in a mixture that stands our hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, the "Fruitland Mixture," as well as all other evergreen lawn mixtures, will burn out more or less. During the hot, dry periods use a lawn sprinkler or hose and nozzle after sunset. Lawns are frequently injured by using the hose and putting on the water with too great force, especially when the sun is shining. All of our seed has been re-cleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and of high germination. During prolonged droughts it pays to water daily instead of only periodically. Grass, when artificially watered, requires that this be repeated regularly.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN. The ground must be first thoroughly prepared by being plowed as deep as possible,

and then subsoiled; harrowed, and all stones removed. If the area cannot be plowed, then spade it up carefully and thoroughly. Apply sterilized sheep manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or 500 to 800 pounds of bone meal, or Vigoro; rake in well and level off ground. When the surface has been raked perfectly smooth, the seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre (a space 210x210 feet.) Rake lightly, thoroughly covering the seed, then roll. If the space is too small for rolling, or if you do not possess or cannot procure a roller, firm the soil with a plank. When the weather is very hot and dry, do not mow the lawn as frequently or as closely as when weather conditions are more favorable. A light reseeded on established lawns each autumn will take care of the bare spots and will insure a good, substantial turf. By following these directions, no trouble should be experienced in obtaining and keeping a perfect lawn.

NOTE—The best period for making a lawn is from September to December. The earlier in the fall the better. Never attempt to make a lawn during very dry or very windy weather.

PRICE OF "FRUITLAND MIXTURE"

5 pounds	\$ 2.50
10 pounds	4.75
15 pounds	6.75
50 pounds	20.00
100 pounds	35.00

DOMESTIC GROWN RYE

5 pounds	\$ 1.00
10 pounds	1.60
25 pounds	3.75
50 pounds	6.50
100 pounds	11.50

Postage extra if by parcel post.

If you like our plants, please tell your friends.



YOU, TOO, MAY POSSESS AN ORCHARD

We Tell You How to Plan, Plant and Care for One

TIME FOR PLANTING—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the side, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelful of thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil.

Avoid contact of the roots with heating manure. We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite wherever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant—Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For pruning peach trees see page 41.) The tree should be set about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring.

When the soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Selection of Trees—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, June buds or one-year trees of which should be planted) are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas, a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased by using well-rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

Care of the Trees on Arrival—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air; dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no such cellar is available, bury the box in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled this way.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

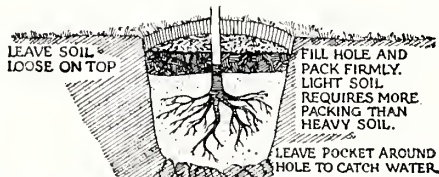
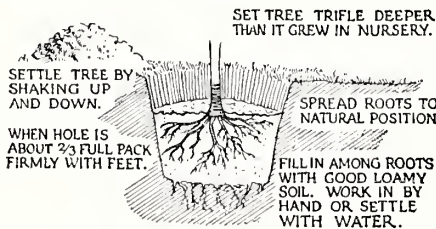
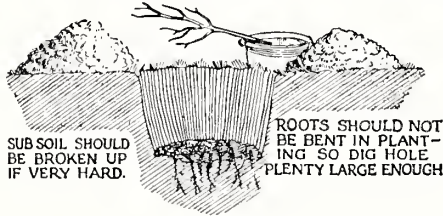
Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	43,560	12 feet	302
2 feet	10,890	13 feet	258
3 feet	4,840	15 feet	193
4 feet	2,722	16 feet	170
5 feet	1,742	18 feet	134
6 feet	1,210	20 feet	108
7 feet	888	25 feet	70
8 feet	680	30 feet	48
9 feet	587	35 feet	35
10 feet	435	40 feet	27
		50 feet	17

Planting Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Follow the chart. Cut off any roots which are broken at a point just above the break. When there are few roots and a heavy top, the pruning should be severe. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches removed and the larger ones cut back to within 3 or 4 buds of the base. When the ground is dry, sprinkle daily at early morning and evening.

How to Plant a Tree

SET TREE IN TUB OF WATER WHILE DIGGING HOLE.



IMPORTANT: WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE THE USE OF MANURE. IF WELL DECAYED AND MIXED WITH SOIL IT SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON THE TOP.

We have kept pace with the increasing demand for better flowers.



FRUIT OF EVERY VARIETY

Apples Continue To Be Popular

CLAY or clay loam is the best soil for growing Apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well-drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage; a surplus of water in the orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. The expenses of tilling or ditching are not to be compared with the profits that are derived from an orchard that is properly drained and cultivated. Plant Apple trees 25 to 40 feet apart, each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES

- Coffman.** (Summer Red; Coffman June.) Medium large, roundish oblong, greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots, flesh white, juicy, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. An upright grower. Last of June.
- Early Harvest.** (Early June-Eating; Yellow Harvest.) Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home-market apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5th, and lasts two or three weeks.
- Horse.** (Haas; Summer Horse; Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.) Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. A very productive variety. July and August.
- Kansas Queen.** Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. July and August.
- Red Astrachan.** (Red Ashmore, Early Rus, etc.) Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine, profitable grower. Ripens end of May and continues through June.
- Red June.** (Carolina Red June, etc.) Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15th to end of July.
- Yellow Transparent.** (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.) Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

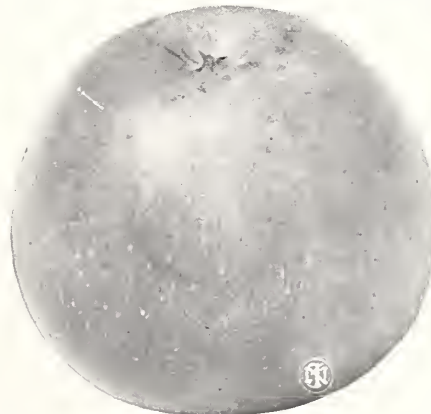
AUTUMN APPLES

- Bonum.** (Magnum Bonum.) Medium; deep crimson, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to October.
- Grimes.** (Grimes' Golden.) Medium, round; oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very good. October.
- Shockley.** (Waddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite.) Medium; conical; always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm; sweet or sub-acid, with some flavor; trees very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive; ripens in August and will keep until the following summer.

WINTER APPLES

- Delicious.** A remarkably popular variety in the West. Fruit large, nearly covered with dull, dark red; fine-grained, crisp, juicy; quality best; a splendid keeper and shipper; vigorous grower.
- Gano.** (Black Ben Davis, Red Ben Davis, Peyton.) Roundish; oblate; large; color deep dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild, sub-acid. Quality good; a profitable market variety.
- Rome Beauty.** (Royal, Red Phoenix, etc.) Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; a good bearer; an excellent market sort. Ripens in October. Keeps well.
- Stayman Winesap.** (Stayman.) A seedling of Winesap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best. Strong grower.
- Terry.** (Terry's Winter.) Originated in Georgia; medium size; sub-acid; red; best quality. Excellent for market. Most prolific. November 1st.
- Winesap.** (Holland's Red, Winter Winesap, etc.) Small to medium; red vinous; quality very good. A good keeping apple.
- Winter Queen.** (Poorhouse.) Large; roundish; oblate, pale yellowish green, russet spots, flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid, very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.
- Yates.** (Red Warrior.) Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic. A heavy bearer and good keeper.

PRICES:	Each	10
Standard, two-year, well branched.....	\$.50	\$1.50
Standard, one-year, 4-5 feet whips.....	.35	2.50



WINESAP APPLE.

CRAB APPLES

- Golden Beauty.** A crab of medium size; fruit beautiful, golden yellow; keeps well, exceedingly ornamental.
- King.** A native Crab Apple found in Richmond County, Georgia. Lemon yellow, bright carmine cheek, very showy fruit. Excellent for preserving and very productive; fine keeper.
- Transcendent.** Fruit sometimes two inches in diameter, yellow striped with red; fine for preserving and jelly; tree a vigorous and quick grower, very ornamental.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two-year, well-branched.....	\$.75	\$6.00
One-year, 4-5 feet.....	.50	4.00

Our fruit trees have been thoroughly tested and found profitable.



APRICOTS

APRICOTS are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from about June 1st through July.

Blenheim. A strong growing, good bearing variety, producing oval shaped, orange colored fruit; yellow meat, juicy and fairly rich.

Moorpark. (Dunmore; Temple's; Denancy, etc.) Fruit large, skin orange, brownish red on sunny side, flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive, an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho. Late June.

Royal. Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

Superb. Light salmon color, medium size, excellent quality, very productive and of good flavor.

Wilson. About ten days earlier than Moorpark, originating in Colorado, where it is regarded as the most prolific and profitable of all the Apricots. It is really an improved Moorpark.

PRICES:	Each	10
5 to 7 feet, well branched	\$.75	\$6.50
4 to 5 feet .....	.50	4.50

CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large; black, sweet.

Common Morello. Rich red, acid, medium size. Ripens first of June.

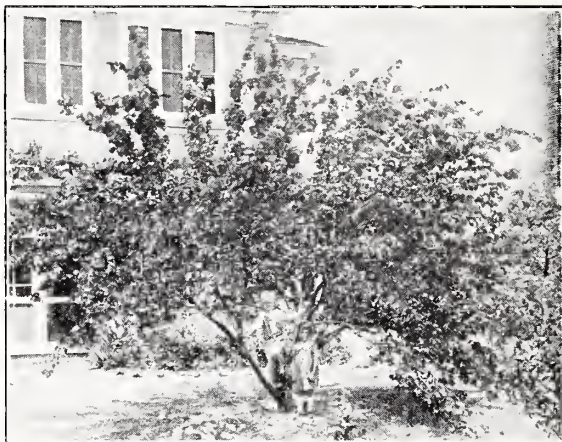
English Morello. Fruit medium to large; dark reddish-black; juicy and rich.

Early Richmond. Medium size, light red, acid. Ripens last of May.

Governor Wood. Large; yellow and red. Sweet.

Large Montmorency. The best cherry for general use. Large size; rich red. Very productive; follows Early Richmond. A good bearer.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet, heavy	\$.75	6.50
3-4 feet, heavy .....	.50	4.50



BLENHEIM APRICOT FRUITING AT AUGUSTA.

FIGS

This fruit adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting the plants during winter some varieties have been successfully grown in the state of New York.

The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and they should be trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air into the center of the tree. Figs bear early and the ripening period extends from June until November.

Brown Turkey. Medium; brown, sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. 1 and 2 year.

Brunswick. (Madonna, Broughton, etc.) Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy. 1 and 2 year.

Celeste. (Sugar, Celestial, etc.) Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific; early. Hardest of all Figs.

Green Ischia. (White Ischia.) Medium to large, green with crimson pulp; excellent, prolific. Produces fruit from middle of July until frost.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years, heavy .....	.75	6.50
One year, heavy .....	.50	4.00

PEACHES

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well-drained. Plant June buds or one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well-balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply one and one-half to two pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash, and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

In preparing orchard land, plow as deeply as possible, and then subsoil. Dig holes two feet, or better yet, use dynamite for making

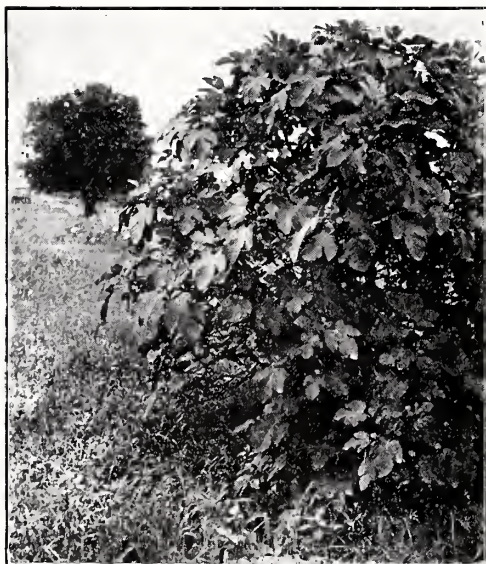


FIG.

Every tree you buy from us is Fruitland grown.



the holes. Cowpeas, soy beans or velvet beans are excellent crops for planting between the trees; it is best to drill-in two feet apart, leaving four or more feet on each side of the tree, so as to have ample room for cultivation. Cultivate frequently, and in the late fall or early winter turn under the cover-crop. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but as soon as the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop and turn this under as above directed.

PEACHES—FREESTONE

Belle. (Belle of Georgia.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower. July 5th to 20th.

Brackett. The fruit is a perfect freestone; large to very large; oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture; color orange yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with a very dark carmine cheek, flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored and of the best quality. It stands shipping well. Ripens August 1st to 15th.

Carman. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20th to July 1st.

Early Rose. This is one of the earliest peaches, ripening shortly after Mayflower. White; semi-freestone.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheeks; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Ripens middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

Greensboro. Origin, North Carolina. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market sort. Ripens latter part of May to June 15th.

J. H. Hale. A large, smooth peach having no fuzz. Deep red; flesh yellow, fine quality. Middle to last of July.

Hiley. (Early Belle.) Large; white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25th to July 5th. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

Mayflower. (Neva-Myss, Early Wonder.) Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round; entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st.

Slappey. Medium to large; clear, golden yellow with dark cheek; flesh yellow. Fine quality. Ripens July 5th to 10th.

PEACHES—CLINGSTONE

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh, fine-grained, melting, vinous. July 20th to August 1st.

Indian Cling. The old reliable Ante-Bellum Indian Cling. Fruit medium to large, skin dark mottled blood purple; flesh firm, juicy, streaked with red, clingstone. Ripens last of July to middle of August.

Red Bird. Tree hardy, good bearer. Large fruit, brilliantly colored; fair quality, and a splendid shipper. June 15th to 20th.

Stinson. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The most profitable late peach yet introduced for Southern markets. Middle of October.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
4-5 feet	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3-4 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00
2-3 feet .....	.20	1.75	15.00



BELLE OF GEORGIA PEACH.

Dependable PEARS

As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a very heavy clay, or clayey loam, that has been well-fertilized. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South. Distance for planting: Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet.

Bartlett. Large, buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Chinese Sand Pear. (Pineapple Pear.) In quality it resembles the Kieffer with flesh crisp, juicy and coarse. Fine for cooking and canning. So far it has proved to be blight-proof. July and August.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Le Conte. (Chinese Pear.) Fruit large; uniform; skin smooth; pale yellow; quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20th to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.



PEAR.

Our prices are consistent with the quality of stock we sell.



PEARS—Continued

Beckel. Of exquisite flavor; the standard quality in pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. September.

S. P. I. No. 49491. Medium sized fruit, about two and one-half inches long. Flesh juicy, soft, rather fine grained, melting. Good flavor and sweet. Ripens about the first of October.

PRICES:	Each	10
Standard, two years, branched	\$.65	\$5.50
Standard, one year whips.....	.50	4.50

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

For the Fall Market

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties have succeeded in Middle Kentucky and Virginia, also are growing successfully in Southern New Jersey.

If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. Some varieties have dark flesh which is edible, while the fruit is hard; whereas, the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the trees until just before frost is expected, or in the case of early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept

until February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seeds. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

Gailey. This variety is mainly sold for pollination of other persimmons and for the flowers. Fruit small, pointed end, flesh firm and juicy. Dull red color. One should be planted for every ten trees of other varieties.

Iyakume. This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging three inches in diameter and five ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Tamopan. (Big Grindstone.) In Japan this is considered the best of all Persimmons. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light colored; seedless; of excellent quality. Some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

Zenji. (Name of Japanese Village.) Small, one and three-quarters to two inches in diameter, weight three to four ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September while still solid; very prolific.

PRICES:	Each	10
Four to five feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Three to four feet .....	.75	6.00
Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way.		

PLUMS ARE EASY TO GROW

Abundance. (Yellow-Fleshed Botan.) Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, heavily washed purple carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15th to July 5th. One of the best early varieties.

America. Originated by Luther Burbank. Extremely handsome. Large; light crimson; quality best; flavor unsurpassed; nearly globular. Flesh light yellow, nearly freestone. June 5th to 15th.

Burbank. In general characteristics, resembles Abundance, or Yellow-Fleshed Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is one of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage.

Compass Cherry Plum. A cross between the Plum and Cherry wherein the fruit resembles the former and the tree the latter. Fruit about one inch in diameter, and is about the shape of a Damson, but red. Has good preserving qualities and is remarkable in that it bears heavily the second and third years.

Combination. One of Burbank's best. An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson plum of the very best quality. Flavor unsurpassed. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow, nearly freestone. Ripens June 5th to 15th.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta from seed collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Matures August and September. The best late Plum for this locality.

Ogon. (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum.) Medium to large, round, golden-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid; quality good; freestone. June 1st to 15th. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate. (Red June, or Long Fruit.) One and three-quarters by one and one-half inches, pointed; skin thick; purplish-red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, sub-acid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. (Yonemomo.) Large, skin dark purplish-red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section.

Shropshire Damson. (European variety.) Of medium size; dark purple. Good for preserving. Very productive.



PLUM

Our trees are free from diseases and insects.



Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obovate; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small, elongated; best quality. July 10th to 25th.

Wild Goose. (Chickasaw Type.) Large, somewhat oblong; bright, vermilion red; juicy, sweet; good quality; elongated; a very showy and profitable plum; ripens middle of June.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
5-7 feet, extra heavy.....	\$.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
4-5 feet .....	.50	4.00	35.00
3-4 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Cultural Directions. Blackberries thrive in almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well-drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth or wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventative for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be six to eight feet apart and the plants from three to four feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways set the plants in cheeks, six to seven feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes; these should be cut off when they reach the height of about two feet and burned at once. The young canes should be clipped. This will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort.

Himalaya. Strong grower; very prolific. A desirable variety; on account of quick growth should be grown on trellis.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy.

PRICE:
15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.



BLACKBERRY

DEWBERRIES

Cultural Directions. Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake, two and one-half to three feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one end of the stake and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised and caught in the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row. Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.

Austin's Improved. Very large fruit. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for the South.

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Dewberries. In size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Hardy and very productive, with large, showy flowers. Fruit sweet and luscious; early.

PRICE:
15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

Cultural Directions. The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw.

Cumberland. (Black.) Very large, firm, high quality and the best mid-season market variety, giving the utmost satisfaction to both grower and shipper.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the Market.) This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large, red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

Latham. Large, red, luscious. Very productive; splendid shipping qualities.

Ranere. (St. Regis.) Berries large, bright crimson; flesh rich; wonderfully prolific; bears early; produces fruit through a long period. We have given this a thorough trial and consider it one of the best Raspberries ever sent out.

PRICE:	Each	10	100
Strong plants	\$.15	\$1.00	\$8.00

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is considered one of the finest vegetables for health, a regular spring tonic so to speak. Everyone should grow some to have it fresh from their own garden.

Asparagus is adaptable to nearly any soil, but grows best in rich sandy-loam. Do not plant in stiff clay or hard land.

Asparagus. (Mary Washington.)			
PRICE:	100	1,000	
	\$3.00	\$15.00	

FRUITLAND SPECIAL 75th ANNIVERSARY OFFER

1 Apple	1-yr.	\$.35
1 Peach	3-4 ft.	.30
1 Pear	1-yr.	.50
1 Plum	4-5 ft. 1-yr.	.50

Regular price\$1.65
Special 75th Anniversary Offer.....\$1.50

Every home should have nice, fresh fruit



NUTS

ALMONDS

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. The almond requires the same cultivation as the peach.

I. N. L., A desirable California variety. Sturdy upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer.

PRICE:	Each	10
1-year trees, 4 to		
5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00

BUTTERNUTS

Butternuts. (*Juglans Cinerea*.) Tree large. Native New Brunswick and Georgia to Dakota and Arkansas. Fine autumn color; fruits in clusters, kernels sweet and edible, fine for orchards or specimen planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
3-4 feet .....	.75	6.50

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

This is our native variety and needs no description.

PRICES:	Each	
3-4 feet	\$1.00	
2-3 feet .....	.75	
18-24 inches .....	.50	



JAPAN WALNUT.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.50
3-4 feet .....	.75	6.00
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.50

WALNUTS

English or Persian Walnuts. (*Juglans Regia*.) Requires a rich, well-drained and preferably stony soil. Never plant in hard pan, heavy clays or soils which are not properly drained. In some sections of the Eastern and Southern States the English Walnut is quite successfully grown.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	1.00	\$8.00
18-24 inches .....	.75	6.00

Black Walnut. Too well known to need description.

Japan Walnut. This succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome; has a large spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet.

PECANS

Will Return You a Profit

PECANS are a paying investment when the proper stock is used and given the right soil and climate. We offer the best varieties, having large size, good flavor, thin shell and easy cracking qualities, all of which are propagated from grafts or buds on three year seedlings. They are hardy and satisfactory.

Plant pecans 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, which should be good. Pecans grow well on rich bottom soils, on high land of the sandy pine levels, on sandy soil where there is a clay subsoil, but not in deep sand and never in pipe clay or undrained land. A sour soil will kill or injure the trees and never be satisfactory. To get crops, you must cultivate, fertilize and properly prune the trees. The pecan is long lived. Our trees, if properly cared for, should bear in five years, bear paying crops at eight years and should produce 16 to 20 pounds of nuts per tree at 10 years.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING—After Pecans reach maturity in fall, transplant any time until March. Keep roots covered with moss or wet sacks at all times before planting. The roots must not dry out. Dig hole for tree before exposing roots. Hole should be 2 feet wide and deep enough to set tree trifle lower than it stood in nursery. When hole is dug, take one tree and cut off ends of broken roots with sharp knife. Cut off part of tap root so the tree will force lateral roots. Fill hole half full around roots with well pulverized top soil enriched with either the proper amount of well-rotted stable manure, bone meal, or high grade fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack earth firmly as the hole is filled, but leave two inches of loose soil on top. When soil is very dry, pour water in hole when partly filled. Trees over four feet should be cut back to four feet height after planting. Be careful not to break eyes of trees when handling. Keep trees cultivated and properly pruned. Between the rows,

you may plant cotton, potatoes, melons, or any cover crop for several years, but never small grain. When trees go into bearing, plant and turn under a cover crop of soy beans, vetch or clover.

Excellent results are obtained in planting Pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed two feet below level is ample.

For fungus diseases and insects injurious to the pecan, see spraying table, opposite page 48.

Frotscher. Very large, nuts averaging 45 or 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entirely from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Moneymaker. It is an early bearer, prolific, healthy and remarkably free from nut diseases that ruin a great many of our best varieties of pecans. Size medium, rounded, oblong; a heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

Schley. Medium to large; one and one-half to one and seven-eighths inches long; oblong; slightly flattened; shell thin; plump; rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Stuart. Nut large to very large; one and three-quarters to two and one-eighth inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality; kernel full, plump, of best quality; flavor rich and sweet; a good grower; heavy bearer; excellent.

Success. A good growing, heavy bearing tree. Nuts large and oblong; good quality; thin shell; nuts full of juicy, sweet meat.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
5-6 feet, heavy	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
4-5 feet, heavy	1.00	9.00	80.00
3-4 feet, heavy .....	.90	8.00	70.00
2-3 feet, heavy .....	.75	6.00	55.00

Price on larger trees on application.

Pecan and fruit growing are becoming an important pursuit in the South



GRAPES

We Have the Best Varieties



THE varieties below described have been thoroughly tested in this section. Our plants are strong and vigorous. In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes prune annually.

Agawam. Large, dark red.

Amber Queen. Pale amber; long branches; berry medium; sweet; fine flavor.

Berekmans. Berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Bunches larger than Delaware but not so compact.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish; skin thin, quality best. An excellent early table or market grape. Vigorous.

Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular grape grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine.

Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulp and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety.

Ives. Bunch very large; berry large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet and very musky; vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Knight. Originated at Savannah, Ga. Bunch compact, berry medium, blue-black; very prolific; vigorous grower. Commences to ripen last of July and fruit matures through a long period.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet; rich, aromatic flavor. Mid-season.

Lutie. Sweet; very pulpy; skin tough; quality fair, but a very hardy and valuable variety.

Moore Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early, desirable market sort.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish-yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better grape.

PRICE: Each 10 100
Strong plants\$.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE GRAPES

(*Vitus Rotundifolia* or *Vulpina*)

This Type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the Northern or Western States. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays before maturity. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on an arbor or trellis.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all diseases and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries, slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of type. Very little musky aroma. Matures middle to last of August.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Strong, three-year, heavy\$.50 \$4.50 \$35.00
Strong, two-year, heavy trans-
planted vines25 2.00 17.50

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf States and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will frequently attain a height of upward to 20 feet. It is of good form and foliage; bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand for the fruit is increasing in Eastern markets and the pomegranate is being grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit carries well to distant markets.

Paper Shell. Extra fine quality, will bear fruit first year after transplanting. Skin very thin.

Purpleseed. A splendid variety for general culture. The fruit is large, thin skinned and delicious, having purplish or wine colored flesh around the seed.

Sub-Acid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, sub-acid.

Sweet. Fruit very large; brilliantly colored.

Wonderful. A new, late ripening sort with large, highly colored fruit and fine pulp. Sweet.

PRICES: Each 10
3-4 feet, very bushy\$1.00 \$8.00
2-3 feet, bushy75 6.00

MULBERRIES

Downing. Fruit of rich, sub-acid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winter of Western and Middle States.

Hicks. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

PRICES: Each 10
Two-year, grafted, very heavy\$1.25 \$10.00
Two-year, grafted, 7-9 feet 1.00 9.00
One-year, grafted, 5-7 feet..... .50 4.00

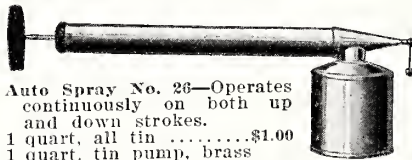
Big return from your berries

SPRAYING MATERIALS and SUPPLIES



It pays to spray fruit trees and grape vines if you want the best fruit. Spraying can be easily done and spraying apparatus can now be had for a small sum. Opposite page 48 is a complete spraying guide giving information on sprays to use for different insects and diseases. For success in spraying, follow this guide and use the right material. It does not pay to experiment. We offer a few reliable spray pumps and materials for your convenience.

- Auto Spray No. 1**—A strong and simple compressed air sprayer. Made in both galvanized and brass tanks, but we recommend the brass one, because it will not corrode with strong solutions.
- No. 1-B Brass Tank, with auto pop\$9.50
 - No. 1-B Galv. Tank, with auto pop 6.50



- Auto Spray No. 26**—Operates continuously on both up and down strokes.
- 1 quart, all tin\$1.00
 - 1 quart, tin pump, brass tank 1.40



VIGORO

Specially prepared plant food

Here is a tested and approved fertilizer, good for trees, shrubs, plants, lawns and potted plants. Easy to apply; no objectionable odor. Just the thing for the home owner to use.

- 5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00;
- 100 lbs. \$5.00; 1 ton \$100.00.

FRAIM'S TREE DRESSING

Prevent decay and subsequent loss of trees by using this handy dressing. Easy to apply; effective; scientifically prepared. Use on all damaged parts and after trimming trees.

- 1 Quart\$.50
- 1 Gallon 1.50



PRUNING SHEARS

This is a 9-inch American made heavy shear, medium price. This is not an expensive shear, but will give good service. Everyone needs one of these handy tools.

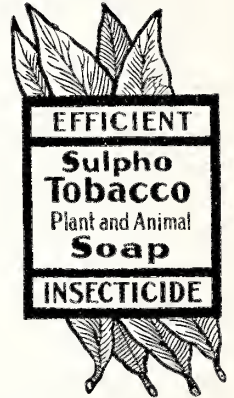
Price: ...\$1.00 per pair, postage extra.



SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR. Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out-of-doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth.

- 10 lb. cake, \$3.00; postage extra.
- 1 lb. cake, 50c; postage extra.
- 8 oz. cake, 25c; postage extra.
- 3 oz. cake, 15c; postage extra.



WIZARD BRAND SHEEP MANURE

PRICE: Per 100 pounds\$2.75

BONE MEAL

PRICE: Per 100 pounds\$3.50

PEAT

Imported Peat, \$4.00 per bale of 20 bushels.

Florida Peat, \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

Prices on ton lots on application.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

On account of Parcel Post regulations, these items will have to be sent by Express or Freight.

Arsenate of Lead, Powder.....	1 lb.	50c	4 lbs.	\$1.75
"Black Leaf 40"	1 oz.	35c	5 oz.	1.00
Bordeaux Mixture	1 lb.	50c	4 lbs.	1.75
Nutonex	1 lb.		4 lbs.	.75
Paracide	1 lb.	50c	5 lbs.	2.00
Scalecide, in cans.....	1 qt.	75c	1 gal.	1.75

LABELS

3/4 Inch Copper Wire Plant Labels.

PRICE	100	500
	\$.50	\$3.00

10 x 3/8 Inch Pot Plant Labels

PRICE	100	250
	\$1.00	\$2.25

The 3/4 inch labels are put up 500 to a box, and the 10 x 3/8 inch 250 to a box.

STIM-U-PLANT

Use Stim-U-Plant tablets. A concentrated plant food for shrubs, roses and vegetables. Gets marvelous results; easy to apply. Small package, 25c; 100 tablets, 75c; 1,000 tablets in bucket, \$3.50. Full directions.

LOMA PLANT FOOD

PRICES:

1-lb. can	\$.25	25-lb. bag	1.75
5-lb. can .....	.50	50-lb. bag	3.00
10-lb. bag .....	.85	100-lb. bag	5.00

A New and Better Garden Glove



National Eezy Wear Garden Gloves

Made from special imported hides processed to render them amazingly soft and pliable. Permit almost barehand freedom yet provide complete all-leather protection. Ideal for garden and similar uses.

DIRT-PROOF—DURABLE—WASHABLE
Four sizes: "SMALL" and "MEDIUM" for Women, "MEDIUM" and "LARGE" size for Men. Price, 75c a pair—2 pairs for \$1.40. This is the first time we have ever offered an all-leather garden glove with these special qualities at such a low price.



SPRAYING GUIDE

FOR PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES AND APRICOTS

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
1. Dormant spray. In late fall or early spring 3 to 4 weeks before buds begin to swell.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gal. of water, or Lime Sulphur Solution 1 gal. to 8 gal. of water. If troubled with Shot Hole Fungus, substitute Bordeaux Mixture 6 lbs. to 50 gal. of water. If both scale and disease appear use both sprays separately.	Scale insects. Leaf Curl. Brown rot. Shot hole fungus
2. When trees are in pink stage.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	General sanitation. Scab and brown rot.
3. As soon as petals are two-thirds off.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water, with Arsenate of Lead ¾ lb. Add 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gal. of spray.	Curculio. Brown Rot. Scab.
4. Shuck spray when husks begin dropping.	Same as third spray.	Curculio. Brown Rot. Scab.
5. 2 or 3 weeks after No. 3.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Curculio. Brown Rot. Scab.
6. 3 to 4 weeks before ripening.	Same as in 5th spray.	Brown Rot. Scab.

Nutonex Sulphur—dry powder. Contains 90% highly toxic and active sulphur and 10% adhesive spreader. Atomic Sulphur is prepared in paste form.

Frequent cultivation after the blooming of the trees is advisable to destroy Brown Rot fungus apotheca on the fallen mummied fruit from which spores are disseminating at this time to aid in control of the disease.

FOR PEARS

1. Dormant.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gal. of water, or Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 gal. to 8 gal. of water.	Certain insect eggs. Leaf Blister Mite Scale.
2. Delayed dormant. Just as the leaf buds are opening and the leaves are beginning to show green.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. of water. If scale is present make application of Scalecide, 2 gal. to 50 gal. of water. If Pear psylla and aphids are troublesome, it will be necessary to make an application of Black-Leaf 40, 16 oz. to 50 gal. water.	Certain scale insects. Blister mite. Pear psylla. Aphids. Scab.
3. As soon as the petals of bloom are 2/3 off.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water with Arsenate of Lead 1½ lbs. to 2 lbs. Add 1 to 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gal. spray.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf Spot.
4. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 3.	Same as in No. 3.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf spot.
5. 6 to 7 weeks after No. 4.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Leaf spot. Sooty fungus. Fly speck.

FOR CHERRIES

1. Dormant spray.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gal. of water if scale appears.	Certain scale insects.
2. 10 to 14 days before blossom buds open.	Lime-Sulphur Solution: 1 gal. to 12 gal. of water.	Brown rot. Leaf spot.
3. As soon as the shucks (calyxes) have shed.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water with 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. Add 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gal. of spray.	Brown rot. Leaf blight. Curculio.
4. When fruit is about the size of a pea.	Same as No. 3.	Same as No. 3.

FOR CHERRIES—Continued

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
5. When the fruit is beginning to color.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water. Where Cherry maggots are present, use 2½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gal. of water. Add 3 lbs. of Fresh Hydrated Lime.	Brown rot. Leaf blight. Maggot.

FOR GRAPES

1. When buds are swelling.	Arsenate of Lead 3 lbs. to 50 gal. of water, and Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Grapevine flea-beetle. Black rot.
2. When shoots are 1 to 4 ins. long and before blooming.	Bordeaux Mixture 6 to 8 lbs. and Arsenate of Lead 2 to 2½ lbs. to 50 gal. of water.	Flea-beetle. Black rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. White rot.
3. Pre-blossom spray when shoots are 9 to 12 inches long.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. water and 1½ lb. of Arsenate of Lead.	Black rot. Chewing insects.
4. When blossoms are ¾ off.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. water and 1½ lb. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gal. of water.	Grape rot worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. Leaf folder.
5. Just before the grapes are large enough to touch.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gal. water and 1½ lb. Arsenate of Lead. If rose bugs are present add 1 pint of molasses.	Ripe rot. Grape root worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot.

If leaf hopper, or other sucking insects are present use 16 oz. of Black-Leaf 40 to 50 gal. water and apply when temperature is above 80 degrees, if possible. Be sure to cover under side of leaves. Do not add Lime when Arsenate of Lead is used with the Bordeaux.

FOR PECANS and ENGLISH WALNUTS and other NUT TREES

1. When nuts are about as large as garden peas.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gal. of water with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Scab. Case bearer. Weevil.
2. 10 to 14 days after No. 1.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
3. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 2.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
4. Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15.	Arsenate of Lead 2 lbs. to 50 gal. water.	Leaf spot. Case bearer.

For borers, inject Carbon bisulphide; close holes with putty or clay.

FOR ROSES

1. When dormant.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 20 gal. water.	Scale.
2. When insects make appearance.	Sulpho-Tobacco Soap 1 lb. to 5 gal. water. Add 2 teaspoonsful Black-Leaf 40 to each gallon.	Aphis or plant lice. Leaf hopper.
3. When fungus appears.	Bordeaux Mixture, 3 lbs. to 50 gal. water. Repeat every 10 days.	Black spot. Mildew.
4. When insects appear.	Burn diseased parts and spray with Bordeaux.	Anthracnose.
5. When disease appears.	Hand pick and burn fallen buds. Spray plants with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead with 50 gal. of water. Add 3 lbs. Fresh Hydrated Lime.	Curculio. Caterpillar.

SHADE TREES

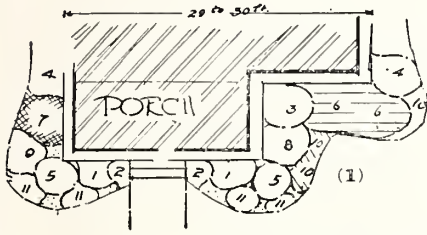
Are usually attacked by scale insects which may be controlled while trees are dormant with Scalecide: 1 gal. to 15 gals. of water. Root Borers in peach trees may be controlled by Paracide applied in early autumn—October 10th in this locality. For table of smaller quantities see full directions on each container sold by us.

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Attractive Planting Plans for Small Homes

FROM THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS YOU MAY SELECT ONE WHICH MAY BE SLIGHTLY MODIFIED TO FILL YOUR REQUIREMENTS:



PLANTING PLAN No. 1

Key	Size	Price	Total	Key	Size	Price	Total
1	2 Abelia grandiflora... 18-24 in.	\$0 50	\$1 00	7	1 Lonicera fragrantissima... 2-3 ft.	\$0 50	\$0 50
2	2 Nandina domestica... 15-18 in.	1 25	2 50	8	1 Forsythia suspensa... 2-3 ft.	50	50
3	1 Pyracantha gibbsii yunnanensis... 18-24 in.	1 25	1 25	9	1 Cydonia japonica... 18-24 in.	50	50
4	2 Ligustrum lucidum aureum... 18-24 in.	50	1 00	10	3 Spiraea thunbergii... 12-18 in.	40	1 20
5	2 Pittosporum tobira... 12-15 in.	1 25	2 50	11	4 Spiraea Anthony Waterer... 2-yr.	35	1 40
6	2 Spiraea vanhouttei... 2-3 ft.	40	80				\$13 15

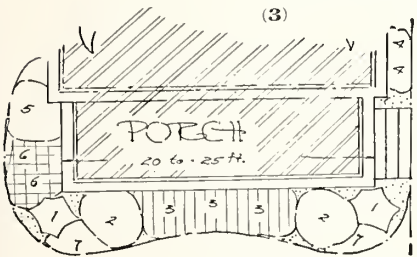
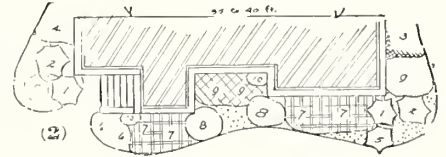
Special Price, \$11.95

PLANTING PLAN No. 2

Key	Size	Price	Total
1	2 Thuja orientalis... 3-4 ft.	\$2 00	\$4 00
2	2 Thuja compacta... 18-24 in.	2 00	4 00
3	1 Elagnus pungens reflexa... 18-24 in.	1 50	1 50
4	1 Laurocerasus officinalis... 15-18 in.	1 25	1 25
5	2 Juniperus pfitzeriana... 15-18 in.	1 50	3 00

Key	Size	Price	Total
6	2 Jasminum primulinum... 18-24 in.	\$0 50	\$1 00
7	4 Abelia grandiflora... 18-24 in.	50	2 00
8	2 Ligustrum japonicum... 18-24 in.	1 50	3 00
9	3 Spiraea vanhouttei... 2-3 ft.	40	1 20
10	2 Hedera helix (English Ivy)..... X-Stg.	35	70
			\$21 65

Special Price, \$19.85



PLANTING PLAN No. 3

Key	Size	Price	Total
1	2 Juniperus oblonga... 3-4 ft.	\$3 00	\$6 00
2	2 Pyracantha gibbsii yunnanensis... 18-24 in.	1 25	2 50
3	3 Abelia grandiflora... 18-24 in.	50	1 50
4	2 Nandina domestica... 15-18 in.	1 25	2 50

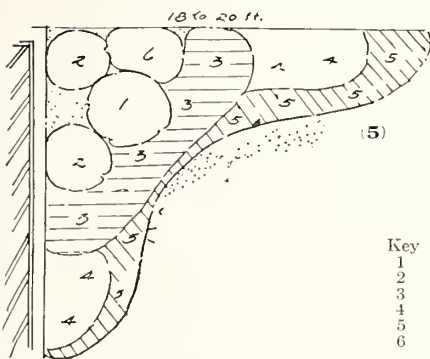
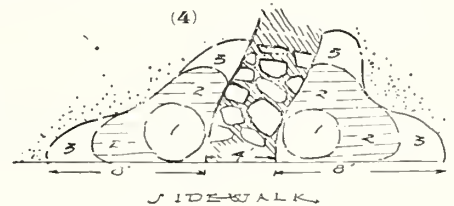
Key	Size	Price	Total
5	1 Lonicera fragrantissima... 2-3 ft.	\$0 50	\$0 50
6	2 Cotoneaster sinonsi... 24-30 in.	1 50	3 00
7	2 Spiraea thunbergii... 18-24 in.	50	1 00
			\$17 00

Special Price, \$15.90

PLANTING PLAN No. 4

Key	Size	Price	Total
1	2 Berberis atrocarpa... 18-24 in.	\$2 00	\$4 00
2	4 Nandina domestica... 15-18 in.	1 25	5 00
3	4 Spiraea thunbergii... 12-18 in.	40	1 60
			\$10 60

Special Price, \$9.50



PLANTING PLAN No. 5

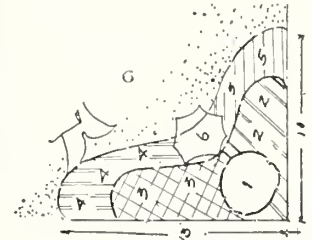
Key	Size	Price	Total
1	1 Lagerstroemia, Crimson... 2-3 ft.	\$0 75	\$0 75
2	2 Cydonia japonica... 18-24 in.	50	1 00
3	4 Spiraea reevesiana lanceata... 2-3 ft.	50	2 00
4	4 Jasminum primulinum... 18-24 in.	35	2 10
5	6 Spiraea thunbergii... 12-18 in.	35	2 10
6	1 Lonicera fragrantissima... 2-3 ft.	50	50
			\$8 35

Special Price, \$7.75

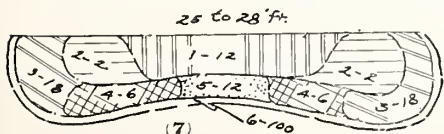
PLANTING PLAN No. 6

Key	Size	Price	Total
1	1 Ligustrum lucidum... 2-3 ft.	\$1 00	\$1 00
2	2 Nandina domestica... 15-18 in.	1 25	2 50
3	2 Abelia grandiflora... 18-24 in.	50	1 00
4	3 Hypericum moserianum... 1-yr.	50	1 50
5	2 Spiraea thunbergii... 12-18 in.	40	80
6	1 Thuja orientalis aurea pyramidalis... 3-4 ft.	3 00	3 00
			\$9 80

Special Price, \$8.90



Perennial Border Planting



PLANTING PLAN No. 7

Key	Price	Total
1	12 Hollyhocks... \$0 17 1/2	\$2 10
2	4 Lantana... 15	60
3	36 Iris germanica... 17 1/2	6 30
4	12 Hardy Phlox... 20	2 40
5	12 Verbena... 12 1/2	1 50
6	100 Pansies (transplanted)...	2 50
		\$13 40

Special Price, \$13.95

AZALEAS in Various Colors add to the beauty of your Outdoor Living-Room



•••**B**EAUTIFUL COLORS, long season of bloom, and hardiness of plants are the three factors that make Azaleas among the most desirable of all the southern flowering shrubs. They are happiest when grown in a mixture of common soil, leaf-mold, or muck, with a little well-rotted manure. The roots are near the surface, therefore a mulch of peat moss, leaves, or pine straw will be useful. Avoid lime, potash, or clay.